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20c • JUNE 1976

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LEGION

MAGAZINE

JUNE 1976



JUNE 1976

Volume 100, Number 6

National Commander

Harry G. Wiles

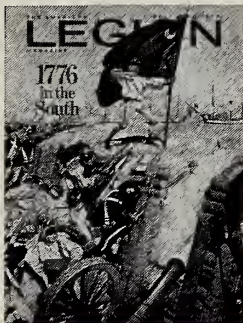
Table of Contents

THE PANAMA CANAL IS NOT NEGOTIABLE!	2
BY NAT'L. CMDR. HARRY G. WILES	
<i>Proposals to surrender waterway meet stout Legion resistance.</i>	
HELP FOR LAWMEN	3
<i>Maryland department alerts police to federal benefits</i>	
1776-1781 IN THE SOUTH	6
BY GENE GLEASON	
<i>Outcome of Revolution was decided in southern colonies</i>	
KARATE!	10
<i>A mysterious, ancient Oriental art gains popularity in West</i>	
THE MANY FACES OF RUSSIAN INDUSTRY	12
BY PROF. ELLSWORTH RAYMOND	
<i>Lifting the lid on secret Soviet arms production</i>	
AMERICA'S FIRST LIBERATED WOMAN	14
BY LYNWOOD MARK RHODES	
<i>While 'respectable girls' watched, Nellie Bly circled globe</i>	
IS REVENUE SHARING A CURE FOR OUR CITIES?	18
Two sides of a National Question	
PRO: REP. ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR. (R-WI)	
CON: REP. JAMES R. JONES (D-OK)	
OFF THE HIGHWAY: WINCHESTER MYSTERY HOUSE	20
<i>Fourteenth in a series for the turnpike driver</i>	
WIDOWHOOD --- MOST WOMEN WILL FACE IT	22
<i>A practical guide for helping meet family crises</i>	
BICENTENNIAL LANDMARK: PHILADELPHIA	24
<i>The Fourth of July belongs to City of Brotherly Love</i>	
KIDS HAVEN'T CHANGED	36
<i>Youth Conservation Corps scores hit with youngsters.</i>	
IT IS STILL 1940 IN LONDON CELLAR	38
<i>Churchill's war room reflects tense Battle of Britain</i>	

Photo Credits

This month's cover painting depicts the heroism of Sgt. William Jasper in the defense of Charleston on June 28, 1776 as he rescued South Carolina's flag in the face of British fire. The painting by H. Charles McBarron was commissioned by the Army's Center of Military History. The Battle of Guilford Courthouse (page 6) was also painted by Mr. McBarron.

Other photo credits this month include Culver Photos, The Bettman Archive, Shirley Starbuck, H. Armstrong Roberts, S. Henry Cho, Novosti, Tass, Sovfoto, Sy Seidman Collection (NY) Wide World, UPI, California State Historical Society, Penn Mutual Life Insurance.



Departments

NOTES ON OUR DESK	4	LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS	40
DATeline WASHINGTON	21	PERSONAL	42
VETERANS NEWSLETTER	27	SHOPPER	46
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION ..	28	PARTING SHOTS	48

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The Commander's Message

The Panama Canal Is Not Negotiable!

VIGOROUS opposition in Congress and the tides of an election year have slowed the State Department campaign to give away the Panama Canal; but it has not been stopped.

It must not succeed!

Surrender of U.S. sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone and loss of American control over the Atlantic-Pacific waterway could have devastating results. If the United States were relegated to the status of a concessionaire, operating the Canal at the sufferance of others, the Navy—no longer a two-ocean force—would have to reevaluate its ability to marshal forces in world trouble spots; access to Asian markets for major American farm products would be in question; the U.S. Merchant Marine and coastal shipping fleets could face major economic and traffic problems; Communist Cuba and other Latin opportunists would be encouraged to work their mischief against U.S. interests throughout the hemisphere; Puerto Rico would face massive pressures; doubts—dangerous doubts—would mushroom as friends and foes around the world reassessed the American will to resist totalitarian hypocrisy and blackmail and the people of Panama would suffer a staggering blow.

None of this has to happen.

American ownership of the Panama Canal Zone rests on legal bedrock. We purchased the land. It was ceded by the legitimate government of Panama in full accord with international law and the approval of the Panamanian parliament. We paid for it. We dug the canal and we have maintained it for almost three-quarters of a century. We have met every obligation to the government and the people of Panama. On countless occasions we have exceeded those obligations to help Panama survive crises.

Yet today the United States finds itself depicted as a heartless tyrant because it owns and operates the canal. A campaign that was launched after Castro's victory in Cuba has now reached its peak under Panama's Marxist General Omar Torrijos, the country's 61st President in 72 years.

The American Legion has steadfastly resisted all attacks on U.S. sovereignty over the Panama Canal. Earlier this year, I toured the Canal Zone to underscore our interest. On my return I informed the President of the United States that "I see no alternative to facing the proposition that the Canal Zone is part and parcel of U.S. territory and cannot be given away, unless and until the people of the United States, and their representatives in Congress, feel it is in their interest to do so . . ."

The State Department has proposed a new treaty with Panama that would end U.S. sovereignty over the Canal

Zone in three years and subsequently surrender the canal itself. A treaty would require ratification by two-thirds of the Senate. Thirty-eight of the 100 Senators are now on record against any treaty revision. But even the Senate does not have the power to cede away sovereign property. Such an action must be joined by the House of Representatives where 246 of the 435 members are on record as opposed.

Chairman Leonor K. Sullivan of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries puts it this way:

"The current situation is the culmination of a sustained campaign by the State Department since 1964 to erode United States sovereign rights, power and authority over the Canal Zone and the canal through the salami process. . . . Under the Constitution, only the Congress, which includes the House of Representatives, is vested with the power to dispose of territory and other property of the United States and as regards the Canal Zone it has not authorized the making of any treaty to dispose of that territory or any property in it."

Why then does the State Department persist?

We are told that if we do not surrender the canal to General Torrijos we risk unrest throughout Panama and the Caribbean, including riots or guerrilla-style terror attacks in the Canal Zone.

In short, we are confronted with blackmail and we have every right to suspect that it is Communist-inspired blackmail.

In my letter to the President I urged reestablishment of the Navy's special service squadron which was based in the Canal Zone for two decades prior to World War II. A small force today would symbolize continuing U.S. interest, reassure Americans living and working in the Canal Zone and help stabilize the area.

I also urged the President to proceed with a proposed major modernization of the canal which would give employment, improved earnings and living standards to the entire area and improve relations between Panama and the United States. Such modernization is authorized under existing treaties.

The Panama Canal is an issue of the gravest importance to the United States. It is property of the United States. In this election year the people have a right to expect clear-cut views on its future from both major political parties and from their candidates for the White House and Congress.

Hans G. Siles

Help for Lawmen

IN ITS PROGRAM to assist state and local law enforcement officers, the American Legion's Department of Maryland has discovered that lawmen and their families are not always aware of federal benefits available in the event of death or injury in the line of duty. A circular has been prepared for distribution in Maryland by the department's Law and Order Committee.

Federal benefits are available for non-federal officers who are injured, sustain a disease or are killed under any of these conditions:

1. While engaged in the apprehension, or attempt to apprehend any person who has committed a crime against the United States, who was sought at the time by a federal law enforcement authority or who was sought as a material witness in a criminal proceeding instituted by the United States.

2. While engaged in protecting or guarding a person held for commission of a crime against the United States.

3. While engaged in the lawful prevention of a crime against the United States.

If a gun figures in the injury or death of an officer, in all probability a violation of the Federal Gun Control Law would be involved.

If state and local benefits are less than federal benefits, the Office of Federal Employees Compensation (OFEC) will pay the difference to officers or their families.

The OFEC is notified in all cases where a law enforcement officer is killed, but it is not routinely informed of officers injured or sustaining a disease in the line of duty. If an officer has received an injury which could, in the future, cause permanent disability or early retirement, he can file an OFEC claim. Such claims are subject to a five-year statute of limitations.

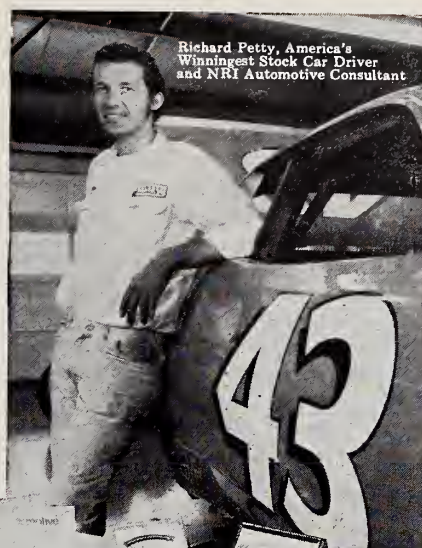
More information can be secured from the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Federal Employees Compensation, Washington, DC, 20211.

Did You Know?

The "Stars and Stripes" was first displayed in a land battle at Cooch's Bridge near Newark, DE, in 1777. It was the only battle of the Revolutionary War fought in Delaware.

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NOTES ON OUR DESK

For almost 30 years every American Legion national convention has delivered resounding support to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as the No. 1 bulwark against Soviet imperialism.

The 1976 convention in Seattle, August 20-26, may face an "agonizing reappraisal."

We are confronted with the real possibility that a major ally—Italy—may vote in a Communist government this summer. In France, the betting is even that a Socialist-Communist alliance can gain power in 1977 or 1978. Portugal, which barely escaped a Communist coup in 1975, rides a political seesaw. Washington is caught in a three-cornered tug of war with Greece and Turkey, trying to keep vital NATO bases open in both countries, trying to keep arms aid flowing to Turkey despite a powerful Greek lobby in Congress, and trying to untangle the two allies' claims on the island of Cyprus.

Add to this the unsettled post-Franco state of affairs in Spain where Communists are showing surprising strength while Washington seeks to bring that country into NATO.

It paints an uncertain, even ominous, European scene at a moment when election-year America is deeply involved in debate over comparative U.S.-Soviet military strength and the course of American foreign policy.

Sec'y of State Henry Kissinger has said flatly that "the dominance of Communist parties in the West is unacceptable."

The State Department further quotes Kissinger as telling U.S. ambassadors in Europe that "it is difficult to see how we could continue to have NATO discussions if these various Communist parties did achieve control of Western European governments. . . . The alliance as it now is could not survive. . . ."

Certainly if Italy were cast out of NATO, the entire U.S. strategy in the Mediterranean and the Middle East would come unglued. And once Italian workers set their country on the Communist path, history teaches that the road back will be blocked. The impact on the West will be shattering.

Former Defense Sec'y James Schlesinger says U.S.-Soviet rela-

tions are "very close" to the Cold War days of the early 1950's.

Former Treasury Sec'y John Connally calls it "a new and perilous era . . . comparable to the decade prior to the Second World War."

The Russian novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn warns that the fall of the West could be "sudden and imminent."

"The question is not how the Russians can move away from totalitarianism, but how the West can avoid falling into it," a pessimistic Solzhenitsyn says.

It has been suggested by some that the United States issue a blunt, formal warning that if any NATO nation chooses a Communist government it faces automatic expulsion from the alliance.

It may come to that.

A Look at America

This is another in a Bicentennial series of reminders of how men and women viewed America at various moments in our history. At the Dartmouth College commencement in 1953 Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said:

"It is not enough merely to say I love America and to salute the flag and take off your hat when it goes by, and to help sing The Star-Spangled Banner. Wonderful! We love to do them, and our hearts swell with pride, because those who went before you worked to give us today, standing here, this pride.

"And this is a pride in an institution that we think has brought great happiness and we know has brought great contentment and freedom of soul to many people. But it is not yet done. You must add to it.

"Don't join the book burners. Don't think you are going to conceal faults by concealing evidence that they ever existed. Don't be afraid to go in your library and read every book, as long as that document does not offend your own ideas of decency. That should be the only censorship.

"How will we defeat communism unless we know what it is, and what it teaches, and why does it have such an appeal for men, why are so many people swearing allegiance to it? It is almost a religion albeit one of the nether regions.

"And we have got to fight it with

something better, not try to conceal the thinking of our own people. They are part of America. And even if they think ideas that are contrary to ours, their right to say them, their right to record them, and their right to have them at places where they are accessible to others is unquestioned, or it isn't America."

Letters to the Editor

SIR: I am a First Sergeant, and I am not ashamed to say that I think like a First Sergeant. I offer no excuses, but it does color the way I see the world. For instance, I have always been fascinated by the American flag.

Recently, my son became an Eagle Scout. There was a flag in the room where his mother and I proudly watched as he received something he'd worked very hard for. It has always been that way. Every time something good happened to me there is always a flag nearby. It always catches my eye. At Sampson AFB in basic training, as I stood at attention, squinting in the glare of the sun, I could see the flag flying across the drill field. Later, on so many bases and squadrons it was always there.

Several years ago, on one Air Force base, a group of children and their football coach halted practice to stand at attention while evening retreat was being sounded. The chil-

stars and stripes in its flag. So when you fail to render respect to the flag of the United States, you display how little your word and character as a man is worth, how little you regard your nation."

There is a happy ending. The young man was shaken by my words. After a session in my office, he told all who would listen that before he or I left that base, he would win my respect. He did, and has since advanced himself both as an NCO and as a citizen. To me it was a significant moment and again it

involved our Star-Spangled Banner.

As we approach the Bicentennial, I hope that you will spend just a moment and look up at the flag that flies over our military bases, our schools and courts, our churches and synagogues, our homeland. At least to this First Sergeant it is a symbol of everything I love about our country. We must not ignore the significance it has in our daily lives. So many have given so much so it can fly in 1976.

M/SGT. HARRY E. BURKE,

HQ Pacific Communications Area

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Sharp Finger (Above)
Drop Point Hunter (Below)



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dren stood reverently as the colors were lowered, but the tranquility of the scene was broken when a young sergeant walked by. The coach, a sergeant of about equal grade, called to the man and reminded him of his duty to stand fast and salute. The young NCO turned on his heel and deliberately pressed on toward the barracks. The next day I got involved. I presented a letter of reprimand to the offender.

"You are hereby reprimanded. A citizen of any nation who does not respect its flag does not deserve to remain a citizen. In many countries in this world they do not. But a country built on freedom, such as America, is very tolerant even with its most undeserving, ungrateful citizens. When you volunteered to join the United States Air Force, you took an oath to uphold and defend the things America stands for. All of these things are represented by the

1776-1781 in



Artist H. Charles McBarron captures tension as Continentals face British at Guilford Courthouse in one of the most

FROM THE OUTSET, key British military strategists believed the American Revolution would be decided in the South.

Food-rich, land-rich Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia had resources that overshadowed in many ways the struggling business-commercial centers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. At various times between 1776 and 1782 each of these northern cities was occupied by the British, but because the Redcoats could not control the

South, George III's world finally was "turned upside down" on a little marked Virginia peninsula called Yorktown.

The Southern campaign was the setting for some remarkable battles, notably at Cowpens and Charleston, SC and Moore's Creek, NC.

The Cowpens battle is regarded by military scientists as one of the technically classic battles in history—comparable to Hannibal's victory over the Romans at Cannae in 216 BC! Almost 200 years later,

generals named Rommel and Patton tried to duplicate it—with tanks.

The battle for Charleston began in 1776. The British put first priority on control of this city's harbor, with its port and mastery over river traffic through the Carolinas and Georgia.

During the first months of the war, excited Southern patriots had seized the governments of Virginia and North and South Carolina, forcing royal governors to flee. Britain mounted a major attack to regain

the South



important actions in the South

control of Charleston that first year of the war but her naval squadron was driven away from Sullivan Island at the entrance to the harbor on June 28, 1776, and returned to New York to lick its wounds. During the action, a man named Sgt. William Jasper (see cover) helped foil the British strategy and became one of the storied heroes of the Revolution. In the process he put his name on maps throughout America's Southern states.

A chance British shot knocked the

patriots' flag from its pole at Fort Sullivan. Jasper, under heavy fire, scrambled out of the fort, picked up the flag and spliced a temporary pole in full view of the enemy. A mighty cheer went up as he secured the flag.

Jasper refused a commission for his heroic act. Three years later he was mortally wounded during the siege of Savannah, GA, shot while placing another American flag on the ramparts of the Spring Hill redoubt.

The British attempt to capture Charleston in 1776, if it had been successful, would have assured victory to King George III.

At Moore's Creek, two opposing armies jockeying for control over crucial river routes collided on February 27, 1777. Support of the King's cause from unlikely southern Scot loyalists might have turned the tide in the Revolution but for the "canniness" of the opposing Americans in this battle.

At the outset of the Revolution, men like British loyalist Gov. Josiah Martin of North Carolina believed a small force would quickly put an end to the rebellion. He confidently organized a limited but experienced band of British regulars and Scot loyalists. His confidence—and his small army—met their end on a twisting, muddy little stream above Wilmington, NC, now memorialized as Moore's Creek National Military Park.

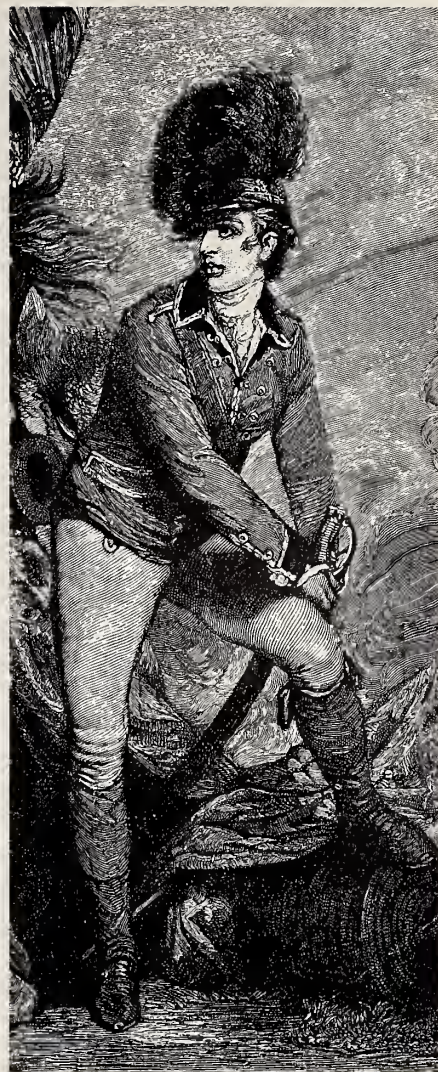
After three cheers and a "skirl o' the pipes" the Scots and British regulars advanced on a bridge only to find that Col. James Moore's Americans had removed the planking and smeared the exposed girders with grease. The fire was heavy and the bridge a slippery nightmare. The Scots' ranks were decimated by musketry and swivel fire. Lt. Col. Donald McLeod and Capt. John Campbell were killed. The few surviving loyalists broke. The battle had lasted about three minutes, but historians are in general agreement that the action at Moore's Creek discouraged Scot support for the crown and thwarted British conquest of the South in those early days of the war.

Despite these early British defeats in the South, it looked for a time during 1780 and 1781 as though Gen. Lord Charles Cornwallis and Col. Banastre Tarleton would still achieve victory there.

But the Redcoats failed and therein lies the story of America's victory in the Revolution—a victory that France helped make possible.



The campaigns that followed Lexington and Concord brought the Brit-



Colonel Tarleton



Francis Marion

ish New York City, but cost them control over Boston and much of New England. Their hopes of splitting the colonies by capturing the Hudson River Valley virtually died when Gen. John Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga. This battle is counted among the ten most decisive in world history because it led to French intervention in the American Revolution and the eventual independence of the United States of America.

The British still held Canada, but Washington's elusive army—sometimes attacking, sometimes retreating—kept the Redcoats off balance in the northern colonies and eventually forced the action southward.

The British decision to concentrate its strategy on the South came in the spring of 1778. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton replaced Sir William Howe as British commander in America. Clinton was ordered to evacuate Philadelphia, establish his headquarters in New York City and begin a concerted drive to regain control of the South.

MONMOUTH COURTHOUSE, NJ

Washington knew of Clinton's plan to march overland from Philadelphia to New York, and deployed Maj. Gen. Charles Lee to attack the marching British who were led by Gen. Lord Cornwallis. The attack came at Monmouth Courthouse (now Freehold). Lee's attack failed. Cornwallis counterattacked and the Americans were in full retreat when Washington, enraged by the fiasco, brought up the main army, beat off Cornwallis and relieved Lee. Lee was later court-martialed and dismissed from the army. The battle itself was a standoff; Cornwallis and his army escaped to New York City.

The British, ready to put their "Southern strategy" into effect, could not agree on tactics. Clinton regarded South Carolina as the prime target. Cornwallis was convinced that Virginia was the key.

SAVANNAH, GA

Clinton began his campaign in the fall of 1778, shipping 3,500 men from New York to Savannah, accompanied by a formidable naval squadron. On December 29, 1778, after a brief battle, the British occupied Savannah. Within a month, they also captured Fort Sunbury and Augusta, and all of Georgia was under their control. The state legislature convened under British authority.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, commanding the Southern Department of the Continental Army, attempted to retake Savannah in the fall of

1779. French Admiral Charles d'Estaing (an ancestor of Giscard d'Estaing, President of France) joined the siege in early September, but he failed to coordinate his fleet with the land offensive. When the American attack came on October 16, 1779, the British defenders threw it back inflicting heavy losses on the Americans.

CHARLESTON, SC

Clinton now moved on Charleston. With a force of 8,500 troops and 14 war ships, he left New York, Decem-

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THE WAXHAW, SC

On May 18, Clinton sent three forces into inland South Carolina, with Tarleton's cavalry acting as the advance raiding unit of Cornwallis' army. Tarleton's raiders encountered Col. Abraham Buford's Virginia Continentals at the Waxhaws, near the Catawba River and forced Buford's surrender. Tarleton's dragoons, claiming that the Americans had continued shooting after the surrender, slaughtered Buford's men without mercy.

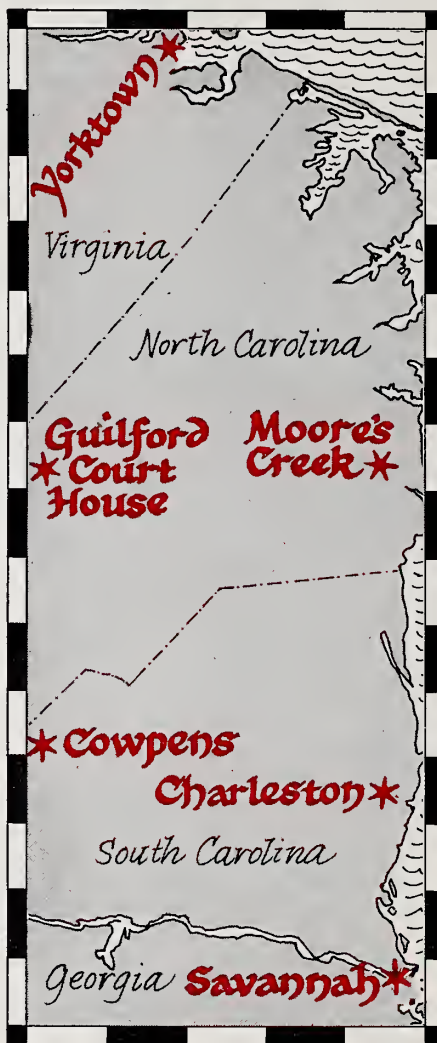
The few survivors of the "Massacre of the Waxhaws" spread fear of Tarleton's legion, but they also aroused a hatred of the British that united divided patriots in a common cause: revenge.

Lincoln was replaced by Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates as American commander in the South. Congress made the appointment over Washington's head. Washington would have preferred Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene. Gates became virtually equal with Washington, reporting directly to Congress.

CAMDEN, SC

Gates rode south from Philadelphia in a leisurely fashion with an army of 3,000 men, confident—almost arrogant—although his army was already outnumbered. American and British forces met near Camden, SC, early in the morning of Aug. 16, 1780. The British routed the Americans and Gates fled the battlefield in great haste, reaching Hillsboro, NC, 180 miles away, in less than four days.

Cornwallis, with the South seemingly at his mercy, did not pursue the defeated Americans. Tarleton's men caught guerrilla leader Thomas Sumter on Aug. 18 at Fishing Creek, decisively defeating him. Two days later, Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox," attacked a British column escorting American prisoners from Camden to Charleston, freeing 160 of them. Congress asked Washington to name a new Southern commander to replace Gates. Washington ap-



ber 26, 1779. Winter storms damaged his fleet and delayed his passage and he didn't reach Johns Island, near Charleston, until Feb. 11, 1780. He spent almost two months preparing his attack and reinforcing his army. Meanwhile, Washington rushed Virginia and North Carolina regulars to strengthen Lincoln's forces, who'd moved his men to Charleston after the loss of Savannah.

The British fleet sailed into Charleston Harbor on April 8. Lt. Col. Tarleton, hard-driving commander of the British Legion, a

pointed Major General Greene—the man he had originally wanted for the job.

KING'S MT., NC

Three weeks after his victory at Camden, Cornwallis marched toward North Carolina, with Tarleton's legion screening his front and right, and Maj. Patrick Ferguson protecting his left flank. The North Carolina militia, led by Col. William Campbell, caught Ferguson's force at King's Mountain, on Oct. 7, 1780, and killed over 300 of his men. Almost 700 were taken prisoner. American casualties were less than 100.

NINETY-SIX, SC

Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan returned to service as General Greene's right-hand man. He had been out of the army for a year—disgusted at Congress's failure to promote him after his key role in the victory at Saratoga. He took command of a seasoned force of 1,100 militiamen that included hundreds of sharpshooters and guerrillas. On Dec. 29, 1780, a raiding unit of Morgan's force surprised a band of Tory partisans at Ninety-Six, in western South Carolina, killing or wounding 150 and taking 40 prisoners.

"THE COWPENS," SC

Cornwallis, alarmed by Morgan's raid, sent Tarleton with about 1,100 men to destroy Morgan's army. Morgan withdrew to a thinly wooded section in the great bend of the Broad River known as "The Cowpens."

Morgan assumed that Tarleton—young, eager and aggressive—would lead a headlong charge against the Americans. He knew also that many of his militia units might break in the face of Tarleton's initial charge. Accordingly, Morgan stationed two lines of sharp-shooting militiamen, placing them 100 yards apart in a long clearing that backed up to the Broad River.

Well behind the lines of sharpshooters, and hidden by a small hill, were Morgan's cavalry. Woods flanked the clearing on either side, but they were far enough back to give neither shelter for enemy riflemen, nor to permit an unexpected flank attack. Morgan ordered his militia to fire two or three well-aimed volleys at close range, then withdrew behind the hill.

Tarleton's attack came at dawn on Jan. 17, 1781, his cavalry galloping in the lead. Fifteen horsemen were shot from their saddles in the first American volley. The advance unit retreated.

Tarleton, surprised but undis-

mayed, assigned the retreating cavalry men to battle positions, put his British Legion in the center and flanked it with massed infantry. His full-tilt charge came at 8 a.m. The Americans fired two or three rounds, then raced around the small hill, running to the area where their horses had been tethered. The British dragoons, their ranks noticeably thinned, charged the retreating militia on horseback, hoping to cut them down. Instead, they were met by a solid American cavalry formation under Col. William Washington (a cousin of George Washington) that stopped them cold.

Morgan rallied the retreating militia and re-formed them into an effective fighting force that poured concerted fire into the advancing



General Morgan

British. An American bayonet charge followed, and Colonel Washington's cavalry slashed into the rear of Tarleton's infantry and mounted units. Tarleton ordered his last cavalry reserve into battle, but seeing their comrades in full retreat, they ignored his order and dashed from the field. Tarleton, after one small clash with Washington's men, turned to follow his retreating men.

In two hours of fighting, Tarleton had seen 110 of his men killed, over 200 wounded and about 800 taken prisoner. All the guns, ammunition and baggage of the British were lost to the Americans. Only a dozen of Morgan's men died; 61 were wounded. The battle was a complete double envelopment; a repeat of Hannibal's textbook victory over the Romans at Cannae.

GUILFORD COURTHOUSE, NC

Morgan, suffering from arthritis and other illnesses, had fought his

last battle. When his army was reunited with that of General Greene at Guilford Courthouse, Greene invalidated him to his home in Virginia. Greene, still outnumbered by Cornwallis's pursuing army, avoided battle by keeping his troops on the move until reinforcements arrived to give him greater numerical strength than the British general. He returned to Guilford Courthouse on March 14, arranging his troops in somewhat the same formation Morgan had used at Cowpens. On March 15, Cornwallis's 2,000 disciplined regulars hurled themselves at Greene's mixed army of 4,300 Continentals and militia.

It seemed certain that the Americans would win, but Greene was reluctant to launch an all-out counterattack.

A seesaw battle ensued. Finally, Greene withdrew.

Cornwallis had won a hard-fought battle, but it was a classic Pyrrhic victory; he had lost one-fourth of his army, and he could not afford to fight another battle in hostile country. He had no choice except to retreat eastward to the British held port at Wilmington, NC, leaving most of North Carolina in American control.

Britain still retained a tight grip on much of South Carolina. On April 25, 1781, Cornwallis began a long overland march toward Virginia, leaving Lord Francis Rawdon in charge of the Southern command.

NINETY-SIX, SC

Ninety-Six, site of Morgan's successful 1780 raid, was put under siege by Greene. It held on for a full month until Lord Rawdon arrived with reinforcements. Rawdon realized that Ninety-Six was not worth holding and, once Greene had withdrawn, destroyed the fortifications.

EUTAW SPRINGS, SC

Both armies were now exhausted by the midsummer heat.

Rawdon became seriously ill and returned to England, leaving Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart in command. Greene marched his men into the High Hills of Santee for six weeks of rest and recuperation. In late August, Greene broke camp and set out after Stewart's army. The two forces met at Eutaw Springs, SC, on Sept. 8, 1781, in the last pitched battle of the American Revolution. About 2,000 men under Greene opposed a slightly larger British army of Tories and regulars. The battle ended with the British holding a clear strategic advantage, but suffering much heavier casualties than Greene's army.

(Continued on page 43)



S. Henry Cho of Karate Institute demonstrates technique's power

A YOUNG WOMAN emerges from the locker room wearing a baggy white *gi*, a two-piece cotton uniform that hangs nearly to her ankles. Joining a group of 28 men and women, she bows to the short, stern young "master" and for the next hour follows cryptic-sounding exercise orders without stopping. She lunges so hard at a would-be attacker that twice she crashes to the floor.

Despite her determination, she receives only a frown from the master. Others in the class who think they have improved their techniques cause the master to grimace. But the only complaint anyone voices is at having to stop this regimen so soon. They're part of a class in Chicago that's learning karate, the remarkable art of self-defense that enables even a 90-pound girl to subdue an attacker.

Today, the techniques of karate, for 15 centuries a closely guarded secret of the Orient, are being taken up worldwide, as a combination of

recreation, exercise and self-defense. In the United States, karate schools have multiplied from 20 to over 4000 in the last 12 years. There are dozens of karate magazines; hundreds of accessory shops. Karate enthusiasts include nine Senators and Represen-

An Ancient Secret Weapon Goes Worldwide

tatives, who practice twice a week in a gym under the U.S. Capitol.

Karate is a good deal more than the mere forceful, openhanded chop that it appears to the untrained eye. Karate's unequaled power comes from a repertoire of more than 50 basic techniques that thwart any known tactic of an assailant and provide stunning counterattack as well. No movement is wasted. Karate has a purposeful strategy from the first shrill yell, which unnerves the attacker, to the tightly clenched fist

that starts out swinging with the fingers spread apart to obstruct the attacker's view.

Never trying to out-muscle an assailant, the highly skilled practitioner, called a *karateka*, uses rapid, coordinated feints that make the assailant vulnerable. For example, an attacker punches at a woman's head. Knees bending slightly, the woman tosses her head back just enough to pull the man's driving fist a few inches farther than he'd intended. Eighty per cent of the man's body weight is now tilted forward. With her foot the woman merely taps a certain muscle in his ankle to unbalance him. Gravity jerks his feet out from under him. To keep him down, the woman can strike the "knife side" of a hand into a place on the man's neck that will momentarily stop the flow of blood to his head, thus stunning him.

The body has more than 40 such sensitive "vital spots." If the woman

hits a certain muscle, for example, the man loses control of his limbs for a few seconds. If certain nerves are struck, he is temporarily paralyzed. Anyone who has endured the numbing sensation in the elbow after striking the exposed "funny bone" knows what the reaction is like. Complained one would-be mugger whom karate turned into a wobbly victim: "This isn't self-defense; it's an ambush."

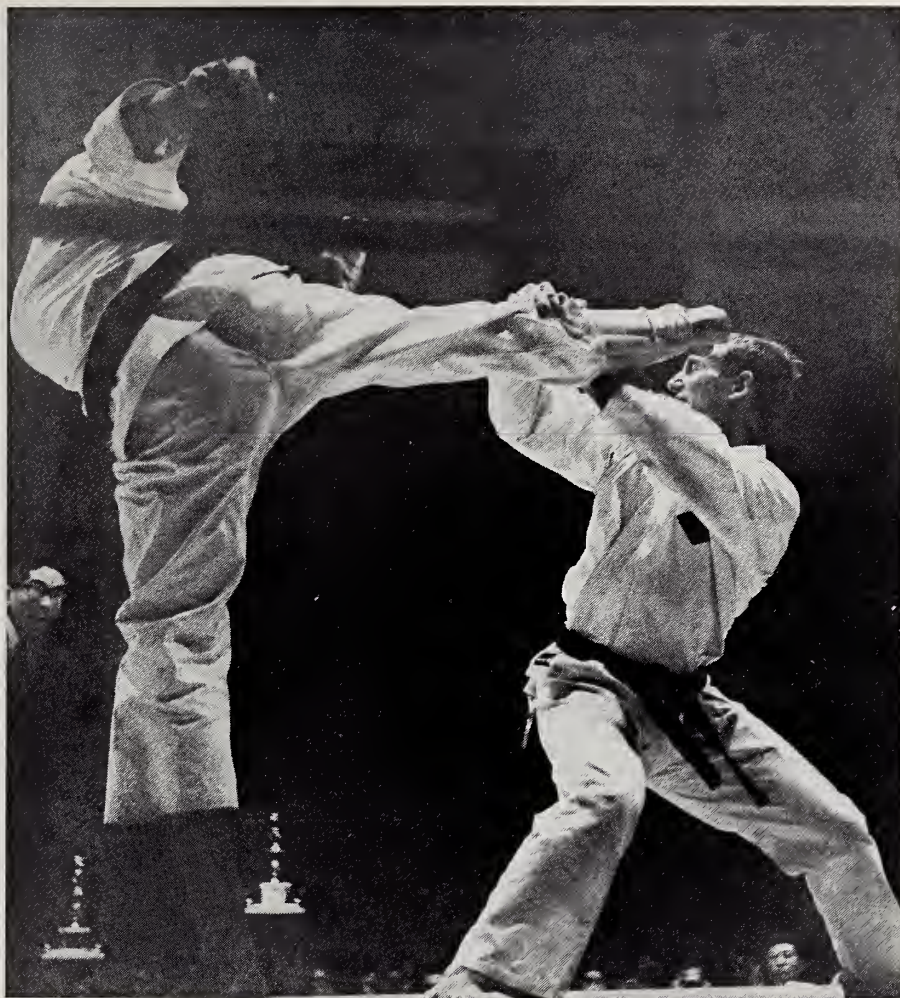
Karate requires long preparation and a training routine that involves the entire body. S. Henry Cho, black-belted president of the United Karate Federation, teaches daily courses at his school in New York. For the first three months his grunting beginners learn to stretch, squat, sit up, pivot, jump and perform some of the basic karate techniques. Some students have to strain to kick waist-high. Yet they must eventually kick as high as an assailant's chin. And they must kick just as high *backwards*.

The simultaneous mental training is equally tough in any class retaining the Oriental martial arts philosophy, which stresses that these techniques be used only for self-defense. Kneeling, a beginner spends ten minutes of every hour in mind-cleansing meditation. At the Kung-Fu, Wu-Su (self-defense and discipline) Temple in Newark, NJ, one of every three students eager to chop at someone quits after just *watching* an advanced class: nearly 30 per cent of their time is spent motionless in meditation.

It takes up to eight months to learn the mechanics of karate and three years to excel. The occasional bully who starts to learn usually lacks the discipline to continue; if he becomes proficient, he loses his aggressiveness. Says Cho, "Karate turns bullies into gentlemen."

The color of the practitioner's belt denotes one of eight levels of proficiency, from the white worn by the beginner to the black awarded to those who have passed a test before a committee of accomplished black belts. But a reminder comes with each black belt: "You've only come of age in karate." Traditionally, there are ten levels of black belt, but only a few honored champions ever seem to advance past the eighth.

A black belt's hands are so lethal that they can break boards, bricks, even blocks of ice. A responsible black belt does not demonstrate on anyone except when his hands and feet are covered with foam-rubber pads. In Japan, a karate buff fought 52 bulls, one at a time, using his bare hands instead of a sword. He



High kicks add to excitement of karate bout

killed three bulls and broke the horns on 48 others.

The YWCA of the City of New York teaches a self-defense course combining some karate with the gentler, non-punching sport of judo. Though judo looks like wrestling, it is the scientific use of crowbar-like leverage. Watch the results obtained by a mere beginner's class of women, of all ages, at the YWCA.

Previous exercises had taught the women 25 of judo's moves that subtly shift their weight. Thus, it does not matter if an assailant grabs a woman's wrists from the front or her neck from behind. She yields to the attacker instead of resisting. The man is unsuspectingly drawn so off balance that the woman then needs only to go against the weakest point of the attacker's grip to pull him further off balance—letting the man's own weight topple him. Since judo draws much of its power from exploiting the adversary's weight, the larger attacker can be just that much easier to flip. Says the instructor, Judy Harris: "The mugger's size doesn't matter. Bigger they are, the harder they hit the deck—or that hard sidewalk."

A skeptical male onlooker eagerly agrees to step onto the mat and "choke" a woman with both hands. The woman raises an arm to trap the man's wrist between her shoulder and neck and then turns hard against it, causing their combined weight to bend the wrist backward. Yelling in pain, the man feels that the slightest movement will snap the bone. Someone actually strangling the woman could never have gotten off so lightly. The tighter the attacker's grip, the quicker such a defense snaps the wristbone—as some muggers attest.

Of the 32,200 women who have completed this YWCA course, 140 were later grabbed by strangers bent on violence. All escaped—none with more than a slight scratch—while either stunning or disabling the attacker. One airline stewardess became apologetic after finding a suspected rapist she had flipped had a broken shoulder and wrist bone. Comments one instructor: "The punishment fits the crime."

Karate's potentially lethal techniques began as peaceful exercises in 520 A.D. when an Indian monk, Bodhidharma, traveled to China and
(Continued on page 35)

The Many Faces of Russian Industry



Year-old blast furnace at Krivoi Rog is largest in world with 4 million-ton annual capacity

By Prof. Ellsworth Raymond

A BITTER LESSON learned by Hitler's generals in 1941 haunts Western analysts who try to decipher Soviet industrial capacity.

When Nazi divisions plunged into Russia that year, Berlin believed that Russia lacked a cohesive industrial base. Only when panzer spearheads captured several "dual purpose" Soviet factories did German intelligence and general staff experts begin to reevaluate Russian potential. The magnitude of Soviet preparations for war production sowed the first seeds of doubt in the Nazi empire.

Ever since World War II, the West has tried to analyze more accurately the Soviet potential. Moscow has tried to mask it.

Bit by bit, however, a picture has emerged of industrial planning geared almost entirely for war—where the consumer is dealt with only after military requirements are met.

"Detente" has brought no change in this emphasis. A new 1976-1980 five-year plan calls for a one-third increase in industrial capacity, but armament-related industries are to grow 20 per cent faster than light industry, widening the gap despite the fact that the heavy sector already consumes an estimated 75 per cent of Soviet industrial energies.

Industry in the USSR has grown about seven times since the end of World War II. It still trails the West in technological developments, but it has moved ahead of the United States in the production of such basics as oil, steel, coal, cement, railway locomotives and machine tools.

From these basic industries Moscow has fashioned more than half the world's submarines and tanks, almost two-thirds of its intercontinental missiles and a decided majority of medium missiles and medium bombers.

By the Kremlin's own admission, the Russian worker produces about half as much as his American

counterpart. Most Soviet industrial equipment is about 17 years old. Obsolete equipment and shortages of equipment help explain why hand labor still plays a major role in Soviet coal mines, construction and transport.

Advanced Western technology is one obvious Russian goal. While American officials and manufacturers hesitate to release many products for sale to the USSR, West Europe and Japan have granted about \$7 billion in trade credits.

Overall, the Russian industrial capacity is rated about two-thirds that of the United States. At a glance the statistic is reassuring, but three-fourths of the Soviet effort is concentrated in the heavy or armaments-producing sector, only one-fourth in the light or consumer sector. In the United States, the ratio is about 50-50.

There is debate over how much Soviet heavy industry is devoted solely to armaments. Some U.S. estimates run as low as one-sixth. The

dissident scientist Andrei Sakharov says it is closer to one-half. But all of it is military oriented.

Russia has a greater proportion of military-economic power vested in its industrial base than any other country in the world.

Analysis of information seeping from behind the Communist wall of secrecy indicates a system totally committed to military needs, directed by military officers down to the smallest factory unit.

The sophistication of the apparatus since Joseph Stalin's death in 1953 has been dramatic.

Stalin's Russia tried to build naval

Aeroflot, the country's official airline, claims to be the largest carrier in the world. In 1975, Aeroflot flew 92 million passengers on half a million miles of routes, which include regular flights to 69 foreign countries. All Aeroflot planes are designed and built by the Ministry of Aviation Industry.

Soviet airlines are an air force reserve, and would convert to military transport in a crisis. Neglect of duty by Aeroflot pilots, managers, mechanics or plane crews is a military crime punished by army court-martial. Students in Aeroflot pilot schools are under martial law.

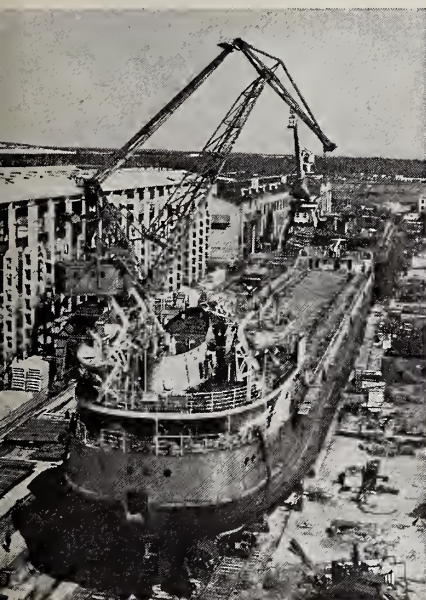
Because light industry is under-

tente cause the shift? Only the Kremlin knows.

Russia's new, published Five-Year Plan for 1976-1980 doesn't even pretend to favor the consumer. Heavy industry is scheduled to expand about 20% faster than light industry, regardless of current shortages of simple goods. "There will be fuller application of the economic potential to strengthen the country's economic might and defense capacity," say the planners.

Obscure industrial and legal journals reveal the painstaking peacetime planning which mobilizes all Soviet industry for future war.

Almost 50 years ago, the Soviet



Kama shipyard, TU-144 supersonic jetliner, other planes, washing-machine plant demonstrate diversity

strength without the crucial logistical lifeline—a large merchant marine which could supply long-range naval operations. Since 1953, the size of the Soviet merchant marine by registered tonnage has increased nine times, partly by buying European and Japanese ships but largely through a great expansion of Russian shipyards. Russia today has the fifth largest commercial fleet in the world, and is already competing with Western shipping lines in Pacific trade. Quietly but obviously the USSR has acquired one-third of the world's passenger ships. Some of them cruise as far as the Caribbean and Australia. One-third of the world's fishing vessels are now claimed by the USSR, and they sail the seven seas fishing and spying. For the first time in Russian history, the Kremlin has the shipping to support large-scale landing operations against distant continents.

The story is repeated in the air-

sized, Russia remains a land plagued by perpetual domestic shortages. The Soviet press still complains about the scarcity of simple wares like clothing, shoes, dishes, kitchen utensils, furniture, medicine, eyeglasses, paper and even bottles. To ease some of the embarrassing shortages, the industrial USSR is importing clothing from Czechoslovakia, furniture from East Germany, electric light bulbs from Hungary, medicines from Yugoslavia, even eyeglass lenses from underdeveloped India. The USSR Central Statistical Board officially admits that the Soviet standard of living is only half the American level.

The published Five-Year Plan for 1971-1975 for the first time projected a faster expansion of light consumer-goods industry than heavy war-potential industry. During 1971 this actually occurred. Then as U.S.-USSR detente began in 1972, Soviet statistics show that the emphasis returned to heavy industry. Did de-

government began openly forming a vast network of "military" and "mobilization" offices attached to every major economic organization. These offices are staffed with army officers who learn to mobilize the economic system by living with it.

At the peak of the mobilization pyramid stands the USSR State Planning Committee, which bosses the entire national economy. Army officers on the committee plan armament production, armed forces' supply, industrial mobilization and economic warfare.

Just below this top-level planning organization are the USSR cabinet ministries. Every civilian ministry has military offices and units. Six industrial ministries are classified officially as war industry. They specialize in radio gear, electronics equipment, conventional armament, warships, warplanes and nuclear weapons. There is even a trade union for defense industry workers.

(Continued on page 41)

N E L L Y B L Y.

Words & Music by S.C.FOSTER.

America's

By LYNWOOD MARK RHODES

HER NAME still has a vaguely familiar sound, but it's safe to say that most Americans don't know who Nellie Bly was and what she did. Or that Nellie Bly wasn't her real name. Some 85 years ago, composers wrote songs about her, politicians winced at the mention of her name and plain folks drove miles just for a glimpse of her.

It all began in 1885 when editor George Madden thundered at readers of the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* that "a respectable girl stays home until someone offers to marry her." The title of his scathing editorial was "What Girls Are Good For." There was only a smattering of women libbers in those days and Madden, like a majority of Americans, regarded long-skirted "emancipators" as not-always-amusing freaks egged on by other deranged females. The only concessions society made to a girl who flouted good taste and insisted on a "career" were teaching and nursing—provided she could talk a reluctant father into providing money for the necessary training. Otherwise, according to Madden, she had two sensible choices if a husband eluded her: remain a spinster for the rest of her life under her parents' roof or finagle room and board with sympathetic relatives as an unpaid housekeeper and nursemaid for their children.

The newspaper received hundreds of letters about the editorial. All were in complete agreement; all were from men; all but one.

The daughter of Michael Cochran, the late associate judge of Armstrong County, Pa., 18-year-old Elizabeth Cochran (she added the "e") fairly sizzled with indignation. The country was playing ostrich, she told Madden. America was ignoring the brains and talents of half its citizens. Girls should take their rightful place in society alongside men where they could lead interesting, useful and profitable lives. But Elizabeth must have been frightened at her daring at the last moment. She left her letter unsigned. It was the last timid thing she ever did.

The letter's blazing conviction and well-turned style intrigued Madden. The handwriting appeared feminine, but he concluded it had to be written by a man who probably wanted a



While Respectable Girls Stayed Home, Nellie Bly Was Circling the Globe

write under an assumed man's name. She refused again. During the ensuing impasse, an office boy strolled by the open door whistling a popular tune by Pittsburgh's hometown composer, Stephen Foster. The song was "Nelly Bly." The catchy refrain settled the matter. Using a woman's prerogative, Elizabeth Cochrane changed the spelling and became Nellie Bly. And Nellie Bly became a legend.

Her articles on divorce caused a sensation and were discussed almost as much as the identity of the writer. Readers were agog. Who was this Nellie Bly? Was she really a woman or a male reporter in journalistic drag? Madden kept mum, totting up the incredible jump in the *Dispatch's* circulation figures as housewives gossiped and businessmen argued about the "meddling, immoral female." The furor merely whetted Nellie's appetite.



PRESENTING THE GLOBE-GIRDLER A GOLDEN GLOBE.

THE ARRIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

Newspaper illustrators depict excitement of Nellie's triumphant return

She poked around sweatshops and factories. She went into hospitals, poorhouses, asylums, mills. She took a job in a bottling plant where she worked alongside other women six days a week, 14 hours a day, for \$5 a week, while rats scurried around the floor. No one knew who she was and the harried women poured out their hearts to her. The resulting exposé of working conditions rocked Pittsburgh—of the bottles that broke and cut the girls' hands to ribbons in long, ugly slashes; of the water that splashed, hot and steaming, over hands and faces at the washing sinks; of the one toilet for both men and women on two whole floors of the factory.

Letters poured into the *Dispatch* blasting "callous big business interests." Sunday after Sunday, clergymen railed about "the unbearable cross of the downtrodden" until one churchgoer said that "every right-minded citizen of Pittsburgh felt their salvation as a personal obligation."

Overnight, her name was known throughout Pennsylvania. The public

speculated about her; Madden raised her salary from \$5 an article to \$15 (no small sum for a few days' work in 1885); and her own co-workers, the newspapermen of the city, gave her an honor never dreamed of before for a woman—they invited her to join the newly formed Pittsburgh Press Club. Madden asked if it weren't now time that she begin thinking of marriage. No, she replied. "Life can be a great adventure," she said, in what was probably the biggest understatement of her career, "and I'm going to make it one."

She started by talking Madden into sending her to Mexico. It was quite a coup, for it was dangerous for a gringo woman—and an unescorted one at that—to travel south-of-the-border in those days. Mexico had been in a revolutionary upheaval ever since the execution of Emperor Maximilian in 1867 and foreigners were apt to get caught between warring factions.

She sent back devastating stories about poverty, corruption in government and, by flattering Latin jailers

with her innocent good looks, of prison conditions—including the names of Americans "who had vanished over the border and now exist on rations given them only twice a week." The lucky ones, she concluded, were those who were "shot in the back for trying to escape." Stateside papers widely copied her firsthand reports, the first on-the-scene accounts of Mexican life that most Americans had ever read. She was still lashing out, criticizing Mexican men for the way they treated their women, when one American paper with her byline fell into the hands of the government-controlled Mexican press. Authorities asked her to leave forthwith. For once, she didn't argue. She caught the next train for El Paso.

Nellie returned to Pittsburgh even more a celebrity than when she left and promptly announced that her dream was "to fall in love, marry a millionaire, reform the world and work for a New York newspaper." Evidently figuring that the last was the easiest, she headed for Manhattan in the summer of 1887.

The magnet was "the blazing new meteor among American newspapers," Joseph Pulitzer's *New York World*. With a daily circulation of 250,000, it "had become the most profitable newspaper ever published" according to historian Frank Mott.

Nellie wasted no time zeroing in on the *World*. "Everyone in America wants to write for Mr. Pulitzer," editor John Cockerill laughed, hooting her away. She stood her ground. "Will you tell Mr. Pulitzer I'm here, or shall I just walk in?" she demanded, without the trace of a blush. It was a three-hour battle of words. Cockerill lost.

Pulitzer's "nostrils quivered" and he "blew out his breath with a loud puff," almost toppling his pince-nez off his nose, when Nellie demanded a job, explaining that she wanted to write about Blackwell's Island, an institution for the insane poor in New York's East River. And the best way to do that, she calmly said, was to feign insanity and get herself committed as an inmate. Crusades were important to his paper's circulation and Nellie's nerve impressed him. Pulitzer hired her on the spot and gave her a \$25 advance for the story.

In a hair-raising series of articles headlined "Behind Asylum Bars" she ripped away the veil surrounding insanity, then the most feared and hushed-up subject in America.

"I left the insane ward with pleasure and regret," she told wide-eyed readers, "pleasure that I was once more able to enjoy the free breath of heaven; regret that I could not have brought with me some of the unfortunate women who lived and suffered with me and who, I am convinced, are just as sane as I was and now am. From the moment I entered the insane ward, I made no attempt to keep up the role of insanity. I talked and acted just as I do in ordinary life. Yet, strange to say, the more sanely I talked and acted, the crazier I was thought to be. The Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island is a human rat-trap. It is easy to get in, but, once there it is impossible to get out."

Papers all over America picked up her gruesome stories and the nation was aroused to high indignation over the treatment accorded the insane. The *Hamilton* (Ontario) *Times* asked the obvious but unanswered question: "What is to prevent doctors in collusion with interested relatives from putting sane people away?" The New York City grand jury began an investigation of her abominable disclosures, which resulted in an appropriation of \$3 million for

improvement of conditions on the island. (It's called Roosevelt Island today.) Her bombshell was another "first" in journalism, says historian Iris Noble, "the first time anyone had actually penetrated the inner workings of an insane asylum, actually lived through the experience" and written about it.

Nellie next took after the "mashers" in Central Park, and championed New York's working girls—some of them only 12 years old—who toiled in factories for \$2.50 a week. Nellie called them "white slaves." In that exposé, she urged enactment of pioneering laws in the fair labor practices field.

By 1889, when she was 22, Nellie needed larger worlds to conquer—



Nellie in her heyday

and that's exactly what she decided to do: conquer the world, travel-wise at least. In 1872, Jules Verne had written a best-selling novel, *Around the World in Eighty Days*. Its hero, Phileas Fogg, had circled the globe in a wild series of adventures in less than three months. Nellie convinced Pulitzer that a woman could make a similar trip, alone, with very little baggage, and return safe and sound—and beat Fogg's record to boot. In 75 days, to be exact.

Pulitzer liked the idea. "Manufactured news" or stunts were a flashy way of building circulation and selling papers, as the *Herald* had proved in 1871 when it sent Henry Stanley to find the long-missing Dr. Livingstone in Africa. But the odds against Nellie's scheme were great. Fogg was fantasy, and the world in 1889 was still a universe of slow trains, coal-burning steamers and poor communications. Though her idea sounded preposterous, Pulitzer agreed to underwrite the venture.

On the morning of November 14, 1889, Nellie clambered up the gangplank of the Hamburg Line steamer, *Augusta Victoria*, in a costume that was to make history and be pictured for years to come. She wore a blue broadcloth dress, a camel's-hair coat, a cap (somewhat like a jockey cap with a brimmed visor) and toted one small satchel stuffed with her traveling paraphernalia—a yellow muslin summer dress, three veils, a pair of slippers, several changes of flannel underwear, handkerchiefs, a jar of cold cream and a few other toilet articles, needles, thread and a supply of paper and pencils. In her pocket was a 24-hour watch set to New York time, and she wore another on her wrist to record local times. A chamois bag hung around her neck crammed with 200 pounds in Bank of England notes and half as much in American gold and paper money "to use as a test of the extent that American currency is known outside the country."

It was precisely nine-forty and six seconds o'clock when the ship steamed away from American soil and moved slowly down the windy bay. The *World* broke the news on its front page the next day that she was off to challenge Fogg's record.

"NELLIE BLY TO MAKE AN UNEQUALED RAPID TRANSIT OF THE GLOBE," screamed the headline.

If nothing happened to "the female Phileas Fogg," the story promised, she would return in 75 days. Americans were aghast at her timetable—London by November 21st, Paris on the 23rd, Brindisi in Italy two days later, then to Suez, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong by Christmas, Yokohama, San Francisco and back in the *World* office on January 27th.

The itinerary called for split-second timing, yet no one was certain if the ship from Brindisi to Suez left daily, weekly or only occasionally. Nor did anyone have definite knowledge of the sailing schedules from Suez to China. Worse yet, she was setting out in winter and the typhoon season in the Pacific, but Nellie promised to send back cables of her progress every chance she got.

The Atlantic crossing was ghastly, one of the stormiest in years according to the ship's captain, and all the passengers were seasick except Nellie. Six days and 21 hours after leaving New York, she reached Southampton, hopped the train to London and cabled the *World* that she was fit as a fiddle. NELLIE BLY ON THE OTHER SIDE, it told excited readers on the 22nd. Among the let-

(Continued on page 44)

WASHINGTON
PRO & CON



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

Is Revenue Sharing

The five-year-old revenue sharing program has become a landmark in making state and local governments partners with the federal government, instead of clients.

Its "no strings" aid has enabled state and local governments to decide, based on their firsthand knowledge of local problems, how funds can best be spent to accomplish local goals—be they better fire protection, refuse collection, health and library services or public transportation.

Studies of the program across the nation have shown that without federal revenue sharing funds, public service on the community level would severely deteriorate and taxes would most certainly rise.

Studies have also found the program an effective and efficient way to return federal funds to state and local governments—much more so than narrow categorical grant programs which coerce state and local governments into undertaking Washington-prescribed programs of no value to a community, or low on its list of priorities.

Certainly, revenue sharing is not the "cure-all" for our cities. But it is the substance that has fueled the release of state and local governments from federal bondage, and strengthened their ability to solve local problems on their own and meet their needs as they see them, not as perceived by federal bureaucrats thousands of miles away.

Some have argued that revenue sharing funds should be held hostage until Congress balances the federal budget. But that kind of plan should be applied to ineffective or non-essential federal programs—not to revenue sharing.

While there is no question that the budget should be balanced, it would be far more realistic to withdraw funds for categorical grant programs in which federal bureaucrats dictate priorities and policies and impose them on reluctant state and local governments.

Furthermore, providing funds only when the budget is balanced runs counter to economic realities. To cut off funds when the economy is ailing is to deny funds when they are most needed and can serve the most good in our communities.

A smooth, continuous flow of revenue sharing funds is essential for long-range planning on the state and local level.

An on-again, off-again revenue sharing program would prevent long-range planning.

Even today, Congressional inaction on an extension of the program—which expires in December—has impeded progress in American cities. It has left state and local governments dangling, unable to plan for the future, and contemplating the dangers of a relapse to dependence on categorical grants, higher taxes and fewer services.

The revenue sharing program is a tribute to efforts in Washington to limit the tentacles of big government and shift decision-making beyond the banks of the Potomac to state and local governments, where it belongs. Let's hope Congress lets it thrive.

"YES"

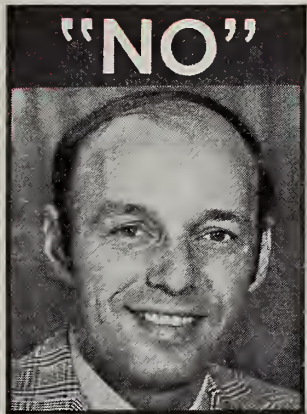


Rep. Robert W. Kasten, Jr.
(R-WI)

R. W. Kasten, Jr.

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

A Cure for Our Cities?



Rep. James R. Jones
(D-OK)

Revenue sharing is neither a cure for our cities nor responsible fiscal policy for the federal government.

For the federal government to "share" revenue, there should be a surplus. During the five years of this program, federal deficits totalled \$160 billion. Revenue sharing accounted for nearly \$35 billion of those deficits.

These huge federal deficits helped fuel inflation. Inflation rapidly increased the cost of local government services. Now state and local governments want revenue sharing expanded to meet these rising costs. It is a never-ending spiral of fiscal irresponsibility which must be stopped if we are ever to get our nation on a sound economic basis. The time has come to honestly tell the American people that our financial resources are limited and that we cannot solve problems merely by spending more money.

Right now, revenue sharing has few federal strings attached. But I predict that as cities become dependent on these federal handouts, there will be substantially more federal "strings" attached. Eventually, that could become the death-knell of local government responsibility.

Certainly, revenue sharing should be eliminated for state governments. This year, 43 of the 50 states have surplus budgets. It makes little sense for the federal government, facing a \$76 billion deficit, to borrow money to send to states with surpluses.

The cities are a different problem. Tax bases for local governments are very narrow. Demand for services grows, while the tax base remains the same.

This problem should be solved by state governments expanding the local tax base rather than constantly looking to Washington for a bailout.

I firmly believe that the entity of government which spends tax dollars should also be responsible for raising those dollars. If local governments had been forced to raise taxes from local citizens rather than getting a federal revenue sharing check from Uncle Sam, many frivolous uses of these funds would not have occurred during the last five years.

Federal revenue sharing should not be extended. I see two possible alternatives. One would be my bill which prohibits revenue sharing unless those funds are part of a balanced or surplus budget. That would force Congress to set priorities for domestic spending. It would force Congress to choose between revenue sharing and categorical aid programs.

The second alternative is to cut federal income taxes by \$7 billion, the approximate annual cost of revenue sharing. Then if state and local governments want to increase their taxes, they can go to the people and let them decide whether they want their local taxes raised, or forego for the time being some of these local spending programs.

James R. Jones



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for June the arguments in PRO & CON: Is Revenue Sharing a Cure for Our Cities?

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES ☐ NO ☐

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____

STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➤



Winchester Mystery House

CALIFORNIA's newest historic landmark is a Victorian San Jose house that rambles over six acres and is filled with stairs that lead nowhere, doors open on blank walls, windows look into empty closets.

The house resulted from the occult imaginings of Mrs. Sarah Winchester, daughter-in-law of Oliver F. Winchester, inventor of the famous Winchester rifle.

A seeress in the late 1880's convinced her that the untimely deaths of her husband and an infant daughter were caused by "spirits" of those killed by Winchester rifles.

Off The Highway

"The medium told her the only way to stop the spirits was to buy a home and always build on to it exactly as the spirits directed," says Keith Kittle, manager of the state-owned property.

For 38 years Mrs. Winchester kept 22 carpenters and 18 gardeners on

her payroll. Her eight-room house grew to 160 rooms, with three elevators and 50 fireplaces. Virtually every room contains curiosities. One has four fireplaces and a spiral staircase with steps only two inches apart; another features doors eight feet high and doors four feet high.

The number 13 must have been important in Mrs. Winchester's imaginings. Throughout the home are chandeliers with 13 lights, ceilings with 13 panels, rooms with 13 windows. Forty stairways have 13 steps. There are even 13 bathtubs.

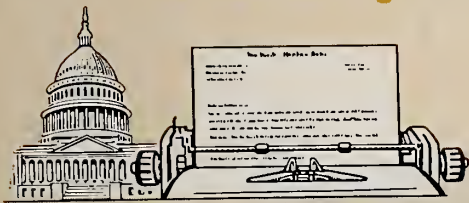
Mrs. Winchester's eccentricities, however, also had practical results. The house has an intercom system; interior cranks that control outside shutters; magnifying glass built into some windows so she could see outside trees and plants in perfect detail.

"The home includes one of the world's finest antique glass collections," adds Kittle, "gold and silver chandeliers, doors inlaid with German silver and bronze, and unique art windows."

The Winchester house, valued at \$5.5 million, is open to visitors. END



Sprawling 160-room house of Sarah Winchester (inset) features scores of oddities, including stairs to nowhere.



WORLDWIDE ARMAMENTS SPREE. NOW A NAT'L COURT OF APPEALS? 'WAR' ON SCHOOL VIOLENCE.

The Soviet Union has been outspending the United States on weapons; but the U.S. continues as the world's leading arms merchant, and the Near East -- Iran, Israel and the Arab countries -- are the No. 1 buyers of arms, according to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The agency's latest annual report said our country sold weapons worth \$4.1 billion to other countries in 1974; while the Russians delivered \$2.8 billion worth, and England and France together sold \$1 billion. The Arab countries, Iran and Israel purchased weapons worth \$3 billion.

The Soviets have been outspending the United States on arms since 1971, and 1974 was no exception...\$103 billion to our \$86 billion. Overall, the entire world seems to be on an arms spending spree, having produced some \$285 billion worth of weapons in 1974.

Sen. Roman Hruska of Nebraska recently introduced a bill in the Senate to set up a new National Court of Appeals between the present Federal Appeals Court and the Supreme Court.

Senator Hruska, in introducing the bill, cited figures to show how the Supreme Court caseload has jumped...in 1951, approximately 1,200 cases were filed -- 20 years later the number had tripled to 3,600. The Court, meanwhile, has been hearing about 150 oral arguments a year -- a number that has remained fairly constant.

He said that lessening the workload is not the principal reason for his bill...the new tribunal "would fill a need for additional definitive declaration of national law." The proposed court would hear cases referred to it by the Supreme Court or transferred to it from appeals or special courts.

The Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) recommends federal help in fighting the rapidly increasing violence and vandalism in America's schools. A report prepared for LEAA by a Philadelphia research firm stated that robbery, gang warfare, assaults on teachers, fear and intimidation in U.S. schools have become a "serious and costly

national problem," not confined to urban areas.

The report said that exact statistics were not available but cited a Senate committee survey which listed an 85.3 per cent increase in assaults against students and a 77.4 per cent increase in assaults against teachers between 1970 and 1973. According to the study, such violence is still on an upward curve.

PEOPLE & QUOTES

BETTER AND WORSE

"The fundamental difference between better and worse has not changed over the years; what has changed is the manner in which the better is ignored and the worse reported incessantly." Walter B. Wriston, chairman, Citibank, NYC.

A GREAT SYSTEM

"Our system has been so successful and our aspirations so high that we define poverty at an income level which is higher than the average income level of the world's second most powerful nation and 800% above the world average." Steve Ritchie, Vietnam war pilot-ace.

DAMAGING STRIPEASE

"I think we should realize that the striptease—or whatever it is that we've gone through in the course of the last year—has done very considerable damage to our intelligence apparatus . . . and I hope we are past the worst of these public revelations of operations." James Schlesinger, former Defense Sec'y.

ONE IN A BILLION

"A really damaging (nuclear) accident is in fact so unlikely that it is difficult to estimate or even believe how unlikely it is—one in a billion years." Dr. Edward Teller, nuclear scientist.

SINS OF A DECADE

"We are not going to pay for the sins of a decade by a month of penance. Neither man, business nor government can continue to spend more than it takes in. That ultimately ends in financial collapse. Sec'y of the Treasury William Simon.

NEW WAYS

"New ways must be found to compensate people for injuries from negligence of others without having the process take years to complete and consume up to half the damages awarded." Chief Justice Warren Burger.

WORLD'S COP

"We are not the world's policeman—but we cannot permit the Soviet Union or its surrogates to become the world's policeman either, if we care anything about our security and the fate of freedom in the world." Sec'y of State Henry Kissinger.

ON CAPITOL HILL

"We House members write the nation's laws . . . but the Senators take the credit." Rep. John Brademas (Ind.)

CRESCENDO OF TENSION

"The American-Soviet situation is not getting out of control, but there is a rising crescendo of tension." Dr. Z. Brzezinski, State Dept. consultant.

DEATH PENALTY

"... there are many cases where the death penalty is the only penalty available that could possibly deter." Ernest van den Haag, professor, N.Y. Univ.

Last Will and Testament

OF

Widowhood... Most Women Will Face It

I, JOHN DOE of _____
being of sound and disposing mind, do hereby make, publish,
and declare this my last Will and Testament. I hereby revoke and annul all wills, codicils and
provisions heretofore made by me.

AS IF IT WERE not enough to lose one's husband and face the emptiness of widowhood—many women today undergo mental torture in a tangled web of financial affairs."

The problems of such women are increasingly the problems of men like W. Scane Bowler, chairman and chief executive officer of Pioneer Western Corporation, a national financial services organization based in Clearwater, FL.

"The more affluent the head of the family—usually the more complicated his estate," says Bowler, who also heads the Western Reserve Life Assurance Company and Pioneer Mutual Funds, subsidiaries of Pioneer Western Corp. "The widow, already grieved by her husband's passing, is often confronted by insurmountable financial entanglements.

"A 'survivor's kit' is needed—a basic set of do's and don'ts for the many women who may someday be widows—but do not wish to be widows in financial straits. . . . It is best to consider widowhood under controlled circumstances rather than under stress and strain."

Bowler says a "survivor's kit" should include these points:

- Know if your husband has an up-to-date will. Know where it is.
- Have a duplicate key to your husband's safe deposit box. Know its contents—and better still, make and file photostats of the paper contents. Keep lists of all insurance policies, deeds, mutual funds shares, stocks

and income tax returns.

- Take an active interest in your husband's business—if there are some things you don't understand, inquire about them. Keep up—and keep informed.

- Know who your spouse's professional advisers are—lawyers, accountants, insurance agents, etc.

- Know your husband's trusted business associates.

- Read everything you sign—even if your husband tells you it is just an inconsequential paper.

- Know the person or bank your husband has chosen as executor and trustee to carry out his will. They should be people who know and understand you and your life style.

- Be aware of your husband's financial liabilities—don't let yourself in for a traumatic discovery that he is heavily in debt.

- Have a reasonable amount of cash available for immediate needs.

What can the husband do to protect his wife?

"The average husband has an overwhelming interest in his family," says Bowler, "the well-being of his wife and children is uppermost in his mind. Yet, many leave their loved ones in the midst of uncertainties and confusion.

"One excellent method is to prepare a letter of instruction to his beneficiaries. This letter, unlike a will, is a personal expression of his thoughts and regard for his family. It reflects the love of a husband and father, and might prove the most

valuable document he ever signed."

It should contain:

- A detailed listing of money and property heirs can expect.

- An accurate account of all outstanding debts—mortgages, payments and monies owed to others.

- Location of all real estate, estimated value and suggestions for its use or disposal.

- The numbers of all checking and savings accounts plus a list of all credit cards.

- A complete inventory of all stocks, mutual fund shares, warranties and purchase receipts.

- A summary of all benefits from one's company insurance program—profit-sharing endeavors, etc.

- Location of all personal papers—will, birth and marriage certificates, military discharge. Names of all insurance companies and agents, along with policy numbers.

- Names of all people and organizations to be notified—relatives, friends, business associates, clubs and social and fraternal organizations, lawyers, banks and Social Security office.

- Funeral arrangements. A confusing and heartbreaking matter survivors can be spared if last wishes clearly spell out one's preference.

- Any special desires for the future of the family. Suggestions on how they can manage without you will help ease fears and trials.

- Most appreciated: details of facts needed to sell a home.

Copies of this letter of instruction

should be made for a lawyer and/or a trusted friend. Other copies should be placed where the family can easily find them: one attached to the will, one in a safe-deposit box and one wherever family papers are kept.

The letter should be dated and the information kept up-to-date.

Now the will.

Where there is a will, there is a way—the right way.

The personal letter recommended above is just that—personal. The legal document is something else.

"Too many people simply fail to consider the suitability of proposed bequests in making out wills," says Bowler. "An able lawyer is always the first person to be consulted in drawing a will. This is a legal piece of paper that spells out exactly how an individual desires to have his assets distributed after his death—a vital part of estate planning."

There are three important steps before the drawing of a will.

1. Inventory the estate. Know your assets—and their value.

2. Consider making gifts of some assets before death.

3. Discuss with an attorney and/or accountant the best means of keeping the estate taxes to a minimum.

A husband with the best intentions could put an unfair burden on his wife, for example, by simply naming her heir to a large portfolio of stocks and bonds. Without the time or knowledge to manage such investments, she could face problems.

It may be wiser for the husband to specify in his will that the equity investments be sold upon his death and the proceeds given to his widow or put into a trust fund—or that a specific third party manage the investment portfolio for her.

In the case of real estate, a person who is not in a position to properly manage the property could conceivably find such a bequest an unwelcome one. It might be better if instructions were included in the will for the sale of the real estate, with the money then given to the beneficiary—or, again, to provide for adequate outside management.

"Suitability is an especially important consideration when minors and small children are involved," says Bowler.

"Today's woman knows that planning is no longer the exclusive province of the husband," says Bowler. "The wife should take part in any discussion regarding financial planning—long or short range."

The three basic elements of financial planning are life insurance, an

equity program and savings.

But what if the wife precedes the husband in death? Many married couples neglect to consider this possibility. A woman needs a properly drawn will just as much as her husband—yet it is often overlooked.

"Loving her family—and assuming that all her possessions will go to her choices—is simply not enough," says Bowler. "She needs to have a valid will spelling out her bequests."

"And just as in her husband's case, keep it up-to-date."

"Women who collect—and most do—should specify exactly to whom items should be left. She should state the approximate, real and intrinsic value of paintings, antique furniture, objets d'art, heirlooms

and precious jewelry.

"As in the case of the husband, the wife should leave a letter of instruction indicating all desired arrangements. It should include the educational and religious programs she wishes for her offspring."

To capsule all the areas discussed:

1. Know the location of all accounts and the inventory of your safe-deposit box.

2. Know your husband's lawyer and know that your wills and estate planning are in order.

3. Check on the adequacy of coverage and the location of insurance policies.

4. Find out about pension plans.

Know the facts m'am—know the facts.

WIDOW'S LEXICON

Legal terms that a widow encounters are a language of their own. Here's a lexicon of "widowese":

Adjusted gross estate: The gross estate minus funeral costs, administration charges and estate debts.

Annuity: A contract that provides the widow with an income for a specified period or for life.

Bequest: A gift of personal property by will; a legacy.

Claim against estate: A demand made upon the estate. A common example would be the claim submitted by a creditor for a debt owed him by the deceased at his death.

Descent: The passing of real property by inheritance.

Estate tax: That which is levied by the federal government on an estate. The state levy is called an inheritance tax.

Family allowance: An allowance out of the estate provided for by statute and granted by the court to help tide over the surviving spouse and/or children during the period the estate is in process of settlement.

Gift Causa Mortis: A gift of personal property made by a person in expectation of death, completed by actual delivery of the property, and effective only if the donor dies.

Heirs-at-law: The persons who inherit the real property of a person who dies without a valid will disposing of his property.

Inheritance tax: A tax on the right to receive property by inheritance.

Joint return: A surviving spouse with a dependent may take advantage of federal joint income tax rates for two years.

Kindred: Persons related by blood.

Legacy: A gift of personal property by will.

Minor: A person under legal age

—under the age at which he or she is accorded full legal rights.

Nuncupative will: An oral will made by a person on his deathbed who is conscious of the possibility of death in the near future. It is declared in the presence of at least two witnesses and later put in writing by someone other than the testator.

Original asset: Stocks, bonds or other property received in a trust at the time of its creation, or an estate at the time of appointment of the executor or administrator.

Personal effects: Goods of a personal character: clothes, jewelry, etc.

Register of wills: In some states the name of the officer before whom wills are offered for probate and who grants letters of administration.

Settlement: Distribution of an estate by an executor or administrator.

Tenancy in entirety: Property jointly owned by man and wife. At the death of one, all property passes to the surviving spouse. Tenancy in common is jointly owned property—it is partitioned so that the spouse's share may be willed to whomever he designates.

Testamentary trust: One that is part of the last will and testament. If a will does not exist, the spouse will have died intestate and will have surrendered the privilege of disposing of property in keeping with his own ideas and wishes.

Voluntary trust: A trust created by voluntary act and not conditioned upon his death—the same as a living trust.

Widow's allowance: The allowance of personal property made by the court to a widow for her immediate requirements after her husband's death.

END

July 4th Belongs to Philadelphia



Independence Hall and picturesque Elfreth's Alley are major attractions for 1976 visitors to Philadelphia

JULY 4, 1776 was a sultry, sunny day according to Philadelphia newspapers and for most of the city's 35,000 people the goings-on at the State House on Chestnut Street did not rival the importance of daily chores. Gen. George Washington's problems at New York or the threat of a British invasion at Charleston.

The largest and most sophisticated city in the New World hardly seemed ready for its role as capital of the United States of America. In fact, a good many Philadelphians did not believe the "radicals" of the Second Continental Congress would go as far as to declare the colonies free and independent of Mother England.

What Americans proclaim 200 years later was not so self-evident

that day in the shops and tea houses along Philadelphia's brick sidewalks and tree-lined cobblestone streets. The first newspaper to print the Declaration of Independence, *The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, shoved it between an assortment of mundane advertisements. The *Maryland Gazette* didn't even give it Page One.

But what all Philadelphia may not have realized fully in 1776 has been realized since. The Fourth of July belongs to the City of Brotherly Love. This 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence finds Philadelphia the focal point of the Bicentennial celebration and the happy, harried host to millions of visitors.

President Ford is expected to lead

the national observance July 4 when the Liberty Bell will be sounded at 2 pm (EDT) and will be echoed by local bells ringing simultaneously across the nation. Because of the crack in the Liberty Bell, it will be tapped, not rung, by members of the Sons of the American Revolution. The sound will be amplified electronically and broadcast.

At one minute after midnight last Jan. 1, the Liberty Bell was moved from its home in Independence Hall in ceremonial procession to the new glass-walled Liberty Pavilion which the National Park Service designed to afford a maximum number of visitors an opportunity to see and touch the symbol of American independence.



The pavilion is part of a \$50 million federal program to spruce up Philadelphia's historic sites for the Bicentennial. The city has spent an additional \$48 million preparing for a tidal wave of tourists. Planners expect 20 million visitors in the Bicentennial year—a million on July 4. The daily summer average is expected to be about 160,000.

Anticipating that most will come by car, Philadelphia has been converting every available space into parking—even an unfinished two-mile strip of Interstate 95 near Independence Park.

It would be virtually impossible to count Philadelphia's landmarks and restorations. (A state booklet lists 106 attractions). The most popular

—after the Liberty Bell—will be:

- Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

- Carpenter's Hall where the first Continental Congress met in 1774. (It was the home of the Master Carpenters of Philadelphia.)

- Congress Hall where the Constitution was drafted in 1787, where President George Washington was inaugurated for a second term in 1793 and where John Adams was inaugurated in 1797.

- City Hall which was the forum for the United States Supreme Court in its earliest years.

- City Tavern, a 1773 hostelry that housed many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and was called by John Adams "the most genteel" tavern in America. Paul Revere came there in 1774 with the news that the British had closed the port of Boston. It was from City Tavern that the Philadelphia Committee on Observation, Inspection and Correspondence sent out the call for the First Continental Congress.

- Franklin Court on Market Street where Benjamin Franklin lived and died. Rebuilt by the National Park Service, five homes once owned by Franklin or associated with his activities reflect the life of Philadelphia's most famous citizen. Exhibits include a working print shop, a newspaper office, a post office and examples of Franklin's ideas on architecture and fire prevention.

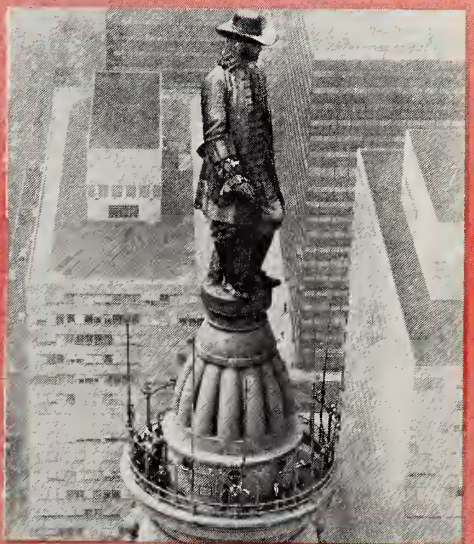
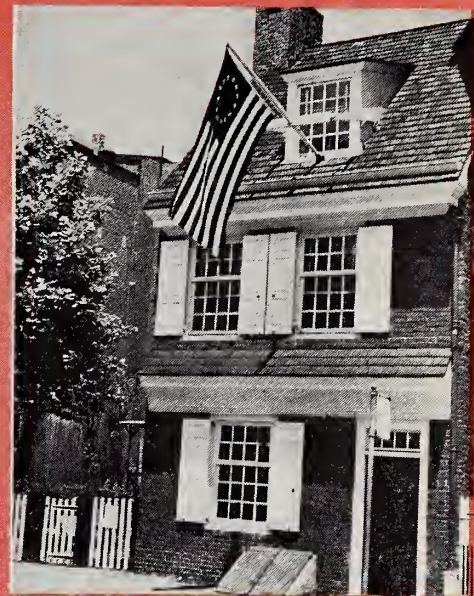
- The First Bank of the United States, possibly the oldest bank building in America. Its exterior dates from 1797; it's interior from 1902. The building now houses an exhibit of the development of the executive branch of government.

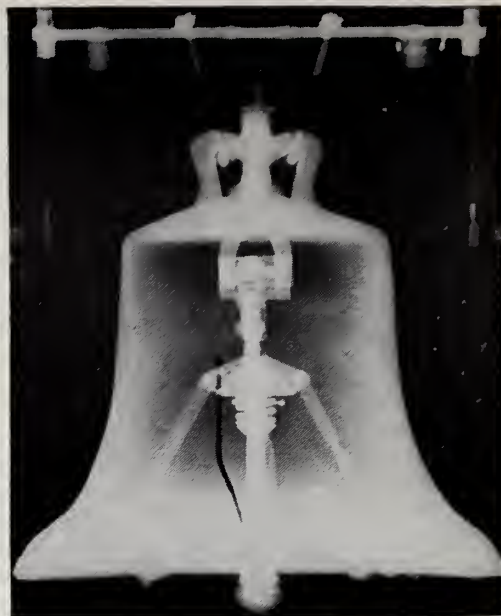
- The Second Bank of the United States, a handsome restoration of an early example of Greek revival architecture. The building houses a national gallery of famous Revolutionary War and Federalist Period personalities.

- Betsy Ross House on Arch Street, a tiny colonial home, where the seamstress is said to have designed the American flag.

- Thaddeus Kosciuszko House just outside the boundary of Philadelphia's National Historical Park, where the Polish military engineer who built some of Washington's most important fortifications made his home. The restored house is now

Philadelphia landmarks include (top to bottom): Home of Betsy Ross, Carpenters' Hall, William Penn statue atop City Hall and Second Bank of the United States.





Tourists view Liberty Bell in new pavilion; X-ray shows famous crack

a museum dedicated to the Polish patriot.

Philadelphia traces its history to 1682 when William Penn, a Quaker minister, received a land grant from the British king. Penn negotiated a treaty with Indians giving him control over a tract encompassing a 30-mile radius of Philadelphia. Within a year he attracted more than 3,000 immigrants from several European countries. Penn's statue today looks down on the center of Philadelphia from the dome of city hall.

In addition to the Fourth of July observance, Philadelphia this year is host to some 700 conventions and eight national sports championships. In August it will be the site of the 41st International Eucharistic Congress, which will attract an estimated one million Catholics. A visit by Pope Paul VI is a possibility.

Preparations for Philadelphia's big year have sought to anticipate every eventuality; one of the most unique involved an X-ray study of the Liberty Bell itself.

The Franklin Institute and the Eastman Kodak Co. carried out the project, making a radiograph 7 feet by 52 inches that laid bare the frailties of the 222-year-old bell.

The radiograph, the largest ever made on a single sheet of film, shows additional shrinkage and cracks in the 2,080-pound bell, according to Dr. Karl E. Dorsch of the institute, but while monitoring is recommended, there appears to be no danger that cracks will grow.

The bell belongs to the city of Philadelphia. It is in the custody of the National Park Service which retains the Franklin Institute to care for the bell.

Eastman Kodak carried out the X-ray inspection as it did on Michelangelo's Vatican work "The Pieta" before it was moved from Rome to the 1964-65 New York World's Fair. The technique has been developed for foundries to assure that castings have no hidden defects.

In 1751, the Pennsylvania Assembly ordered from Thomas Lester's Whitechapel Bell Foundry in London: "a good bell of about two thousand pounds weight, the cost of which we presume may amount to about one hundred pounds Sterling..." The bell was to be hung in the State House to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the granting of the state's Charter of Privileges, the democratic constitution William Penn gave the colony in 1701.

In the written order to the bellmaker, the group instructed: "... shipped with the following words well-shaped in large letters round it, viz: By Order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the Statehouse in the city of Philadelphia, 1752 and underneath 'Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land unto all the Inhabitants Thereof—Lev. XXV X'." The Bible quotation is part of God's instructions to Moses on Mount Sinai.

The bell arrived in September, 1752 and Philadelphians gathered in the State House yard to hear it ring out. It cracked on the first strike and according to its makers "it was the only bell from Whitechapel's to have so cracked in 400 years." It was turned over to two workmen in Philadelphia, John Pass and John Stow, who melted it down and recast it. They added 1½ ounces of American copper for every pound of the orig-

inal metal in an effort to make it less brittle. Its tone was described as a "bonk" so it was cast a second time by Pass and Stow, this time with satisfactory results and this third bell was hung in the State House tower on June 7, 1753. This is the Liberty Bell.

Little is known of Pass and Stow. They did manage to put their names on the bell in letters as large as the slogan, along with the year: "MDCCLIII" (1753). The Assembly also ordered a change in inscription so that "By Order of the Assembly" became the second line. However, Pennsylvania was misspelled and came out "Pensylvania."

The bell's first official ringing came on August 27, 1753 when the Assembly reconvened. It tolled in times of protest and on special occasions. It rang on Feb. 21, 1761 to proclaim the accession to the British throne of King George III; and on July 8, 1776 (not July 4) at the public reading of the Declaration of Independence.

It cracked on July 8, 1835 while being tolled as the body of Chief Justice John Marshall, who died on July 6, was being taken from Philadelphia to his native state of Virginia. Repaired to celebrate Washington's birthday in 1846, after ringing its "last clear note," it cracked beyond repair.

It has been rung cautiously since, but with a rubber mallet. On D-Day, 1944, its muffled sound was broadcast over network radio.

Those planning Bicentennial visits to Philadelphia can obtain detailed information from Philadelphia '76, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107. —G. M. Lowe.

JUNE, 1976

VETERANS POPULATION, INCOME STATISTICS RELEASED BY VA - In last six months of 1975, veteran population increased by 100,000 according to annual report issued by Veterans Administration...On Jan. 1., there were 29,559,000 veterans reaching back to survivors of Spanish-American War...Of that total, 25,872,000 are eligible for membership in The American Legion...VA says 13.5 million are veterans of World War II, while 7.9 million are Vietnam era veterans...California has most vets, 3.2 million, with New York second with 2.5 million...Some 225,000 veterans reside outside U.S. VA says, with 159,000 being serviced by San Juan, Puerto Rico, regional VA office...Average age of all veterans is 46...Veterans are better off than non-veterans...VA says male veterans had median education of 12.6 years and median annual income of \$11,360 during calendar year 1974 covered in report...Non-veterans had median of 12.3 years of education and median annual income of \$7,430 during same period...As of June 30, 1975, VA says there were 562,000 female veterans...An estimated 300,000 served in World War II, nearly 117,000 in Vietnam; some 75,000 served during Korean conflict and 13,000 served in World War I.

HOUSE APPROVES \$1.8 BILLION MORE FOR VETERANS PROGRAMS - By vote of 397 to 6, the House of Representatives voted to add \$1.2 billion Fiscal Year 1977 budget authority and outlays for veterans benefits and compensation, and another \$610 million to extend educational benefits for veterans two years beyond current 10-year limit. (See page 29 this issue.) Senate, in its first concurrent budget resolution, approved only \$19.3 billion for veterans benefits. With House total now approximately \$20 billion, conference between Senate and House is necessary before final total is approved for FY 77...Legion pressing for higher House total...Legion feels that is minimum amount necessary to insure cost-of-living increases in veterans benefits, compensation and educational allowances--with emphasis on critical areas.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER IN TOMB OF UNKNOWN PROPOSED - House Veterans Affairs Committee considering proposal to inter remains of unknown Revolutionary War soldier in or near Tomb of Unknowns, Arlington National Cemetery, Wash., D.C...Rep. Richard T. Schulze (R-PA) introduced bill endorsed by 208 House members and national committee of Daughters of the American Revolution...Proposal was spearheaded by

R. H. Swentek, Reston, VA, Legionnaire and Common Cause member.

VA BENEFIT PAMPHLET - The 1976 edition of "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents," a 57-page pamphlet reflecting latest changes in VA benefits, including medical care, pension, disability compensation, GI home loans, life insurance, burial benefits, the GI Bill, vocational rehabilitation and dependents' education assistance, is being distributed by Veterans Administration to its field offices...The IS-1 Fact Sheet also contains summary of benefits administered by other federal agencies including Small Business Administration loans...Copies can be obtained for 95 cents from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Wash., D.C. 20402.

MILITARY MIGRATION RESEARCH REPORT - Between 1965 and 1970, military personnel represented 11.6% of all interstate movers and 14.2% of interregional migrants, according to Census Bureau study made by Dr. John F. Long...He says veterans do not necessarily return to home state and many stay in general region where last stationed. Of nearly 17 million Americans moving between states during five-year period, nearly two million were military personnel entering, leaving or remaining in armed forces.

OVER NINE MILLION HOME LOANS GUARANTEED BY VA - Veterans Administration says it has guaranteed 9,001,120 home loans to veterans since program began in 1944...Loan value totaled \$119.7 billion and nearly 4.8 million have been fully repaid...Veterans of World War II, Korea, post-Korea, and Vietnam era have benefited from liberal loan policies...VA offers loan guaranty, direct loans and grants for specially adapted housing for severely disabled veterans.

OHIO SEEKING ELIGIBLE VETS FOR BONUS - Ohio Vietnam Veterans Bonus Commission asking eligibles to apply before deadline expires...Says it has processed only 370,000 of anticipated 500,000 applications and feels many veterans are not aware they are eligible...Commission suggests veterans or next of kin call immediately for information.

FREE BOOKS FOR DISABLED VETERANS - Prospect House, Inc., Falls Church, VA, sponsors free book distribution program for disabled veterans...Write 7777 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22043.

JUNE, 1976

ROBERT H. MAUS, HAWAIIAN STUDENT, WINS LEGION'S ORATORICAL CONTEST

"We should not look for perfection in government—neither should we accent the negative." This statement helped Robert Halversan Maus win the 1976 American Legion National High School Oratorical Contest.

Maus, an 18-year-old senior at St. Louis High School, Honolulu, HA., won an \$8,000 scholarship at national finals held April 15 at Springfield, IL. He plans to major in law or journalism and is considering the University of Hawaii, University of Southern California or UCLA.

Second place winner was John P. Mullen, 16, a junior from Milwaukee, WI. He was awarded \$5,000 scholarship. Helen A. Bures, 17, a senior from St. Petersburg, FL, took third place and \$3,000 scholarship. Fourth place and \$2,000 scholarship went to David F. Abernethy, 17, a senior from Harrisburg, PA.

Past National Commander John H. Geiger represented the National Legion at 39th national finals. Department of Illinois was represented by its Commander, Edward F. Brennan.

To reach finals, students must first win local, regional and sectional contests. The program is responsibility of Legion's National Americanism Commission, chaired by Daniel J. O'Connor (N.Y.). More than \$450,000 in scholarships is donated each year. Each state winner gets \$500 scholarship and funds are provided by The American Legion Life Insurance Trust Fund.

Title of Maus' winning oratory was "The Constitution: A Document for Freedom Tested by Time." (All oratory must be based on the U.S. Constitution). Maus emphasized that The Constitution was an instrument that "would bend but not break." He said it has stood the test of time and:

"With all our faults, unemployment, political scandal, bussing, pollution, inflation, recession—We must be doing something right. The whole world looks to us for guidance or assistance . . ."

Maus, sponsored by Post 35, Honolulu, closed by saying: "Today some of us scoff at detente with Russia, agitate over the crisis in the Mideast, lament or contribute to national cynicism directed at the economy or the follies and



Shown on steps of Old State Capitol, site of contest finals, are, left to right, John H. Geiger, Past National Commander; Robert H. Maus (1st); John P. Mullen (2nd); Helen A. Bures (3rd); David F. Abernethy (4th); and Edward F. Brennan, Illinois Department Commander.

failings of presidents and vice presidents."

"We seem bent on destroying our heroes at a time when heroes are as scarce as hen's teeth. It was always so."

Mullen, the runnerup, was sponsored by Police Post 415, Milwaukee. He wants to attend Northwestern University. His topic was "The Bicentennial And The Constitution." After calling attention to the commercialism surrounding our celebrating the 200th anniversary of our nation's birth and pointing out that a large percent of Americans are not familiar with our

history, the Bill of Rights and other matters concerning the history of the U.S., he said:

... "I realize that we cannot sustain the fever pitch of activity planned of 1977, but the elimination of crass commercialism of the Bicentennial and ignorance surrounding our Constitution, will be privations happily accepted. Especially if 1977 and the years which follow it mark not a return to business as usual, but rather, of the continuation and expansion of the great Bicentennial era of which I have just spoken."

"But now in our Bicentennial, just 200 years ago, the outcome will be determined by the people—You and Me. So isn't it time for us to finally make our Declaration and say:

"Let us begin the real Bicentennial. The Party's Over."

Helen Bures, second runnerup, plans to attend Duke University and major in law or medical research. She was sponsored by Post 272, St. Petersburg, and was active in the Girls State program. She used the theme: "The Constitution—The Voice of The People."

Fourth place winner David Abernethy plans to attend Syracuse University and major in broadcast journalism. He participated in Boys State and was sponsored by Post 272, Linglestown, PA. His topic was: The Constitution: "Courage and Responsibility."

"Get-Out-The-Vote"

The National Americanism "Get-Out-The Vote" campaign of The American Legion is being given special emphasis in this Bicentennial and national election year.

A promotional kit, prepared in cooperative effort between Americanism and National Public Relations, is available for use by Departments wanting to participate. Kit will be bulk-shipped at no cost to Department headquarters in sufficient quantities for Post distribution.

Sample copies have been sent to all Department commanders and adjutants and to members of National Americanism and Public Relations commissions.

Manpower Proposals

After completing a comprehensive two-year study of overall manpower requirements of the Department of Defense, the Defense Manpower Commission (DMC) has released its final report listing some recommendations that support mandates of The American Legion. Other findings are expected to stir up debates within both Congress and the Pentagon.

Some major conclusions in the 500-page plus report are:

- DMC noted with "grave concern" that recent Administration actions have reduced the viability of a standby Selective Service. It recommends annual registration and initial classification be resumed, standby draft be reconstituted with adequate funding to commence inductions within 30 days, and regional system for operating system in event of emergency be maintained.

(Legion stressed its opposition to reduction in Selective Service program to President Ford and three Congressional committees)

- DMC recommended 30-year retirement system, with vesting after 10 years and earlier retirement for those serving in combat duties.

- DMC said military personnel should have "Bill of Rights" stating benefits accruing from military service to make sure any changes would not apply to people already in service.

- DMC said prospects for sustaining peace-time all volunteer force will depend on economic situation. It said its success is directly linked with benefits such as medical care, commissaries and exchanges since they have an impact on morale far exceeding monetary costs.

- DMC said the definition of a "veteran" for the purpose of Veterans Administration benefits should include only those who have served in the military during wartime or during period when military draft was in effect.

- DMC said a Defense-funded educational assistance program should replace the educational benefits provided by the GI Bill and the program should be utilized as a recruiting management tool for both active and Reserve forces, with benefits granted only on a selective basis to help meet critical skill needs.

- DMC said U.S. security and tranquility is unconditionally dependent on unswerving obedience of each member of the armed forces and recommended all officers, commissioned and warrant and non-commissioned, be expressly prohibited from membership in any union.



Space Needle Will Be Convention Attraction

The famed Arches of Science outside Pacific Science Center is one major attraction for The American Legion's 58th National Convention scheduled for August 20-26 in Seattle, WA. Another is Space Needle, complete with nation's first revolving restaurant. Convention Headquarters will be at Washington Plaza Hotel, while American Legion Auxiliary and Eight & Forty will use Olympic Hotel. Sons of American Legion will be located in Snoqualmie Room at Seattle Center. Legion's national convention office will open August 16 at Flag Plaza Pavillion. Convention programs include a Musical Spectacular August 21 and annual parade on August 22. National Commander's dinner will be held August 24, while Auxiliary States Dinner is set for August 25, both at Seattle's Exhibition Hall. Lawrence E. Hoffman is National Convention Chairman and William H. Miller is National Convention Director. Details may also be obtained from National Convention Corporation of Washington, Inc., Mayflower Park Hotel, 40 Olive Way, Seattle, WA 98101. Phone 206 682-7610.

VA Budget Cuts Scored

The American Legion is deeply concerned that proposed Fiscal Year 1977 Budget for Veterans Administration is inadequate to properly handle its mission. National Commander Harry G. Wiles has written appropriate members of Congress, as well as Legion officials, asking support for VA funding.

In a memo to all Legion Department Commanders, Adjutants and appropriate Commission members, Wiles said:

"We are confronted with a crisis in our efforts to have adequate budget approved by Congress for veterans programs for fiscal 1977. Your assistance is urgently needed if we are to prevent irreparable harm being done to these veteran programs."

Wiles said House and Senate Budget Committees now have mandatory responsibility for recommending total spending ceilings for all federal programs. Senate Committee has set VA spending ceiling at \$19.3 billion for FY 77, or \$1.1 billion less than Senate Veterans Affairs Committee said is needed. House Budget Committee recommended less—\$18.2 billion.

Senator Alan Cranston, member of Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, unsuccessfully offered amendment to increase ceiling. Rep. Ray Roberts, chairman, House Veterans Affairs Committee, was to offer an amendment to up the House ceiling to \$19.4 billion.

Cmdr. Wiles wrote to each member of the House Budget Committee:

"The American Legion believes the ceiling must be raised to an amount sufficient to assure full cost-of-living increases in veterans entitlement programs, including GI educational allowances; provide for urgently needed improvements in the medical and hospital program; continued expansion of the national cemetery system and implementation of pension reform legislation, to name but a few . . .

Vietnam Era Vet Heads Membership

Robert W. Spanogle, a Vietnam era veteran, has been named director of the American Legion Membership division, succeeding J. Lloyd Wignall. Wignall has been named director of the Internal Affairs division, succeeding the retiring C. W. "Pat" Geile. The changes are effective Aug. 1. Spanogle, a native of Lansing, MI, joined the Legion in 1972 and in 1975 became assistant to Geile. He served in Germany with the 24th Infantry. He was president of the National Association of Collegiate Veterans in 1970-71, while at Michigan State University.

Legion Members Living Outside of U.S. Are Diplomats for the American Way



Williston (ND) Cowboys American Legion Drum & Bugle Corps, (left photo) march through waterfront district in Volda, Norway, to concert hall during Norway tour last fall to publicize U.S. Bicentennial Year. At right, a Bennington Flag is presented to Eric Emborg, president of Rebild National Park, Denmark, by John G. Rae, Jr., vice commander of Annable-Lund Post 1868, Bayport, NY, at last year's Fourth of July celebration in country.



At left, members of Alan Seeger Post 2, Mexico City, Mexico, pose with some of 500 students of Legion School, La Magdalena Petlacalco, during Three Kings party given by Post. In back row, left to right, are U.S. Marine David Ragland; Post second vice commander Jorge Ravelo; commander Sam Atkins, and Stan Krzeminski. In right photo, Harry Bruce Shannon, center, presents Legion Pennant to Jack Nash, chairman, Legion Club, Gloucester, England, during return visit to city where he met and married Mrs. Shannon (second from right) while serving as GI in World War II. Shannon is past post commander of Manoa Post 667, Delaware County, PA. Others in photo are Royal British Legion and city officials.

A friendly letter from Max Davis, Commander of Apartado Postal 834, Cuernavaca, Mexico, reminded us that thousands of active Legionnaires are living abroad, serving daily as diplomats for the American way of life. Some reside in areas openly unfriendly to the U.S. Their activities, Davis suggested, may interest stateside Legionnaires.

As of March 1976, there were nearly 17,000 members of The American Legion living in over 30 countries and

territories outside the continental limits of the U.S. Some belong to "exile" posts in Vietnam and Cuba. Others are in Guam, Korea, Japan, Okinawa, Wake Island, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Bermuda, England, Ireland, Hong Kong, Italy, Denmark, Greece, Panama Canal, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Netherlands, West Indies, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Ireland, Peru, Canada, Australia and the Philippines.

Each is a reminder that The American Legion itself was founded in Paris,

France, in 1919. Pershing Hall, home of Paris Post #1 is still a mecca for Legionnaires visiting the French capital. Here's a look at recent reports of Legion activities abroad:

MEXICO

Davis says his post is involved in community affairs in an effort to offset anti-American propaganda. Last year, a Mexican girl won The American Legion Award on the subject of the U.S. Constitution. On Dec. 7, Ameri-

cans and Mexicans in Cuernavaca entertained each other in a civic fund-raising program.

This year, The American Legion Bicentennial Convention was scheduled June 3-5 at Hotel Casino de la Selva, Cuernavaca. Program included a colorful Mexican charro, garden tour of beautiful homes, a Broadway production, dances, Indian folklore exhibits and other cultural events.

At Alan Seeger Post 2, Mexico City, a "Three Kings Day" holiday fiesta was held Jan. 6, the traditional day Mexican children receive gifts. The party was staged for 500 students of The American Legion School at La Magdalena Petlascaloco. In 1956, the Post laid cornerstone for the sixth-grade grammar school and continues to assist with maintenance and upkeep.

Following the fiesta for children on school grounds, a "comida" was held for the school staff and Legionnaires. Local merchants, including subsidiaries of U.S. firms, participated.

THE PHILIPPINES

From out in the Pacific, Filadelpho B. Alzate, first vice commander and adjutant of General Sharp Post 92, Davao City, Philippines, reports that the post, only a year old, has participated in many civic functions. It affords service to veterans, widows, orphans and dependent parents. It was active in the last nationwide celebration of Rizal Day, in honor of Dr. Jose Rizal, national hero of the Philippines (1861-1886), whose writings on reforms for the Philippines from Spain led to his execution and martyrdom.

Establishment of the Post opened frontiers of Southern Mindanao to veterans service, Alzate says. It is one of ten posts on the island of Mindanao, and only Post having its own Auxiliary Unit composed of war widows and daughters of deceased veterans of World War II. Gerardo L. Penas is post commander. Madame Loreto B. Bretana is president of the Auxiliary Unit.

CANADA

Department Adjutant Arthur J. Davignon Sr., reports that Larry Marino is commander of the new Post 20, Calgary, Alberta, and that Post 1, Montreal, has the first woman commander in Department history. She is Mrs. H. Rena Chaplain, of St. Lambert, Quebec.

The 52nd Annual Convention of the Department of Canada was held May 7-8 in Montreal. New Department officers and delegates to the National Convention at Seattle were elected.

ENGLAND

Carrying Legion comradeship to England was Harry Bruce Shannon, past

commander of Post 667, Havertown, PA, and past Delaware County commander. He made a return visit to Gloucester where he met and married his wife over 30 years ago.

Making an occasion of his return, the local Legion Branch staged a presentation followed by evening of entertainment. Branch Vice President Tom Herbert presented Shannon with plaque and certificate of membership, while Shannon replied with an American Legion pennant. Over 100 persons, including some of his wife's relatives attended.

NORWAY

In Norway, the Williston (ND) American Legion Drum & Bugle Corps made what may have been the first tour of this type throughout that country last year. Director Virgil Syverson and 27 members visited such cities as Kongsvinger, Alesund, Volde, Sykkylven and Forde. The Corps traveled as part of a 165-member troupe of amateur musicians and actors.

Purpose of tour was to publicize nation's Bicentennial in hopes of attracting groups of Norwegians to the U.S. Troupe featured musical concerts on America including barbershop quartet and square dances. A group of five Sioux Indians were part of show.

Since the Norway tour, the "Festival '76" troupe has been busy performing in North Dakota and Montana. This July, after a short tour of Washington, D.C., it will represent North Dakota at Philadelphia Bicentennial program July 8.

DENMARK

For over 63 years the American Fourth of July has been celebrated at Ribild National Park in Denmark. Last year, in honor of our coming Bicentennial programs, a large Bennington Flag was presented to Ribild Park on behalf of The American Legion by John G. Rae, Jr., vice commander of Annable-Lund Post 1868, Bayport, NY.

Each year, between 20,000 and 40,000 persons visit Ribild to celebrate the U.S. Fourth. At these times, well-known American figures speak at official ceremonies held there. Included were Walt Disney, ex-President Nixon, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Dr. Ralph Bunche and Danny Kaye.

In 1934, an American Lincoln Log Cabin was built at the Park with logs from each of the U.S. states. Inside are displayed objects of early American history. During this period many Danes were active in settling America.

At last year's July 4th celebration, an American destroyer and several U.S. cultural and entertainment groups participated. The U.S. Air Force Band provided patriotic music.

TV Star Dedicates Housing



Michael Learned, star of CBS TV Series "The Waltons," helped dedicate "Olivia's Valley," a 64-unit, low income, senior citizens housing project at Talent, OR, sponsored by Legion Post 15, Medford, OR. Shown with star, are Granvil Brittsan, left, Department Vice Commander; and T. Les Galloway, right, Department Commander.

NOW IS TIME TO CONSIDER P-U-F-L LEGION MEMBERSHIP

Now is an excellent time to take out a National Paid-up-for Life (P-U-F-L) Membership in The American Legion since most members will soon be billed for this year's annual dues.

The national P-U-F-L plan was adopted by the Legion's National Executive Committee in October 1974 to commence with 1976 membership year. Since that time more than 2,000 Legionnaires have joined and this number is expected to double or triple this year, according to program officials.

Under the national P-U-F-L membership program, Post members in good standing may, with some exceptions, insure a lifetime membership by paying a set fee based on age and amount of Post dues. A brochure is available listing costs for each age bracket and Post dues structure.

Applications for P-U-F-L memberships can be obtained from your post or department, or by contacting The American Legion, Attn Paid-up-for-Life, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, IN 46206. Your application should be filled out and presented to your post adjutant with proper payment. It is then forwarded to National Headquarters through your Department.

Departments having own paid-up membership plans and not participating in national plan are: Colorado, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia.

Departments not having own plan and not participating in national plan are: Delaware, Florida, France, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mexico, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Philippines, Wisconsin, Wyoming.



Architect Peter Florio's Concept of New Post Lounge

Legion Posts with Libraries?

American Legion Posts with libraries?

New center-city posts in brownstone town houses or remodeled stores and offices?

New suburban posts with roof-top swim pools and dance floors?

Electronic game rooms, closed-circuit and videotape television sports centers, living-room/bars where drinks and hot food are dispensed from electronic carts?

"Atmosphere involvement" dining rooms where curtains form a 360 degree movie screen on which is projected a romantic scene, say Honolulu's Waikiki Beach, complete with the sound of roaring surf?

It's all possible, even probable, during the next 10-20 years, according to A. Peter Florio, a noted Chicago architect and design consultant.

Florio's projections are based on two surveys by the Elmo Roper public opinion research organization, one in 1974 directed at The American Legion itself, the other in 1975 directed at national dining and recreation trends.

The surveys and Florio's projections were commissioned by Legionnaire Bernard Goldberg, chairman and president of The American Distilling Company, Inc.

The 1974 Legion survey emphasized a potential for a 1.3 million to 1.8 million gain in Legion membership over the next decade, particularly in urban areas.

The dining-recreation survey projects a return to neighborhood and club-like entertainment centers, a revival of the "corner tavern" and a rebuilding of cities as suburban land values soar.

Noting that the Roper survey emphasized the Legion role as a community and social center, Goldberg pointed out that the Legion constitutes the largest chain of private clubs in the world.

"Even McDonald's—with 3,600 outlets—is small fry compared to the Legion," says Goldberg. "The latest count shows more than half of the 16,000 posts operate bars or restaurants."

The 1974 Roper poll gave the Legion high marks for community involvement. Confronted with the Legion data from Roper and the dining-entertainment projections of the other survey, Florio came up with an intriguing post concept.

He concurred with Roper on the revival of the inner city, pointing out that more and more money is being invested in the restoration of old buildings rather than the construction of new ones.

Florio sees lending libraries in future Legion posts because he predicts rising costs will force a reduction of city and county branch library services. The three- or four-level brownstone or town-house type of post, he also points out, will allow dispersal of post activities. One of his designs even includes a discotheque—for Vietnam vets, obviously!

NEW POSTS

The following new posts were recently chartered by The American Legion:

Seldovia Post 9, Seldovia, **AK**; Eloy Post 89, Eloy, **AZ**; Post 20, Calgary, Alberta, **Canada**; Mid Florida Lakes Post 330, Leesburg, **FL**; Claude E. Abbott, Jr., Post 1095, Harvey, **IL**; Anson County Post 31, Wadesboro, **NC**; Hertford County Post 309, Ahoskie, **NC**; Bicentennial Memorial Post 1776, Muskogee, **OK**; Christine B. McCormick Post 111, Bonanza, **OR**; John B. Wilson Memorial Post 261, Charleston, **SC**; Mansfield Post 624, Mansfield, **TX**; Lake Worth Post 627, Fort Worth, **TX**; Pownal Post 90, Pownal, **VT**; Annandale Post 1976, Annandale, **VA**; Wallace-Rose Hill Post 377, Wallace, **NC**.

Legion National Band Available

The American Legion Senior National Champion Band of Post 1284, Joliet, IL, is expanding this year's concert tour to cover all sections of the country. The band has played for national convention audiences since 1946 and holds record for most Legion state and national "First Place Honors."

Capable of playing any type of music, the Legion's National Band is available for concerts at all regional and local post events. Contact: Gene Pozzi, Director of Projects, Joliet Legion Band, P.O. Box 371, Joliet, IL 60431.

James A. Boyle Honored

The Maine Legislature, by a joint order, cited James A. Boyle for "outstanding achievement and exceptional accomplishment" as founder of Legion's Boys State program. Boyle guided the program since it was launched in 1948.

Boyle, who will be 90 in August, served as Maine Department adjutant for 45 years until he retired in 1964. He was a founder of the Legion, serving in Paris, France when it was organized, and is a past president of the Society of American Legion founders.

Legion Memberships Up

On March 30, day before cutoff date for American Legion Birthday turn-ins, national membership in Legion was 2,504,794, an increase of 56,815 over same date one year ago.

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending March 31, 1976

Benefits paid January 1, 1976-	
March 31, 1976.....	\$ 587,826.60
Benefits paid since April 1958..	\$20,416,925.17
Basic units in Force (number).....	157,720.5
New applications approved	
since Jan. 1, 1976.....	1421
New Applications Declined.....	431
New Applications Suspended	
(applicant failed to return	
Health Form).....	495

The American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of the American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Effective Jan. 1, 1976, death benefits range from \$60,000 (6 units through age 29, 25 in Ohio) in decreasing steps to \$125 (½ unit at age 75 or over). Previously, maximum was 4 units. This protection is available throughout life, as long as the annual premium is paid, the insured remains a member of The American Legion, and the Plan stays in effect. Available up to six units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Life Insurance and Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Life Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680. To which write for further details.

DEATHS

Albert A. Cree, 77, Rutland, VT, Past National Vice Commander (1947-48), Department Commander (1946-47).

Charles R. Tips, Dallas, TX, president of Society of American Legion Founders. He attended St. Louis Caucus on May 8-10, 1919.

Albert Charles Linenthal, 82, Chicago, IL, alternate NECman (1935-37)

Robert Tillman Fairey, 85, Latta, SC, National Historian (1953-57), and Department Adjutant (1937-44).

Frank Griffith McCormick, 81, Fullerton, CA. While holding Legion membership in South Dakota was Department Commander (1924-25), alternate NECman (1924-29) and NECman (1929-30).

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

USS Joseph B. Eastman—Need information from any comrade who remembers Herbert A. Rainer received back and leg injuries while going to battle stations and was unable to move for a week. Contact "CID #322, The American Legion Magazine, 1608 "K" St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006."

606th AC & W Sqn (Peongyangdo Islands)—Need information from any comrade who recalls Walter W. Henricks sustained a back injury when tail assembly pinned claimant against ocean bottom during salvage. Contact "CID #323, The American Legion Magazine, 1608 "K" St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006."

19th Inf Rgt, APO 24 (Korea)—Need to hear from any comrade who recalls Willard J. Padilla injured his back from a fall off an M 48 tank. Contact "CID #324, The American Legion Magazine, 1608 "K" St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006."

USS Acree (DE 133) (S. Pacific)—Need to hear from the communications officer, pharmacist mate, 2nd class radioman or from any comrade who recalls that Hiram Ely contacted Jungle Rot fungus in ears while stationed in S. Pacific. Contact "CID #325, The American Legion Magazine, 1608 "K" St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006."

USS Missouri—Need information from any comrade who recalls that Manuel Lourenco lost his hearing during a general quarters enemy firing. Contact "CID 326, The American Legion Magazine, 1608 "K" St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006."

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by a Post is a testimonial by those who know best that such a member has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Gilbert Roberts (1976), Post 14, San Bernardino, CA

Herbert Anderson (1971), Harry Thatcher (1970), Roy Alsop, Sr., Ole Beck, A.C. Biggam, Sr. (all 1973), Post 31, Salinas, CA

Robert Wentzel, Homer Simpson (both 1975), Jack McEvers (1968), John Paden (1966), Pawh Beck, Post 341, Pico Rivera, CA

James Ferguson, John Fitzpatrick (1975), Ambrose Gleason, John Hanson, Lynn Jenkins, Herman Kashare (all 1970), Post 342, Los Angeles, CA

Oliver Donley (1974), **Robert Moore** (1975), Post 13, Canon City, CO

Jack Selavka (1976), Post 74, Fairfield, CT
Denby Patton (1973), Post 235, Ft. Walton Beach, FL

Frank Chimelewski, **Stanley Ralph**, **Charles Laham**, **Orville Kretzer**, **Henry Waldschmidt** (all 1975), Post 155, Harvey, IL
Richard K. Whyte (1976), Post 264, Lake Forest, IL

William Doorbosch, **Frank Drechsler**, Sr., **Edmond Foster**, **William Gilson**, **Trueman Golightly**, **Bernard Gromell** (1976), Post 728, Chicago, IL

Richard W. Veach, **John Winland**, **Stanleigh Cribben** (all 1975), Post 20, Crown Point, IN

Arthur Baker, **Arthur LaBelle**, **Lloyd Walters** (all 1976), Post 238, Roselawn, IN

Charles Hicks, Jr., **Joseph Slugantz, Jr.**, **V.L. Slade** (all 1976), Post 8, Lexington, KY

John McGovern, Jr., **Edward Mahoney**, **Jerome Boorty** (all 1976), Post 218, Algiers, LA

Fred Thompson, **Joseph Feudale**, **Joseph Mierzewski** (all 1976), Post 268, Wheaton, MD

Gerard Marrocco, **Roger Marrocco** (both 1974), **James Diliello**, **Pasquale Panaggio**, (both 1975), **Patrick Panaggio**, **Nick Gentile** (both 1976), Post 440, Newton, MA

Horace Aldritt, **Halvor Bang**, **Harry Carlberg**, **Robert Larson**, **Earl Mann** (all 1975), Post 259, Excelsior, MN

Frank Had (1976), Post 415, Barnum, MN
Victor Allman (1975), Post 442, Riverview Gardens, MO

F.H. Anderson, **Carl Andreasen**, **Arthur Brown**, **Walter Chapman**, **Carl Hagedorn**, **Ralph Marshall** (all 1976), Post 239, Hay Springs, NE

Harry Schwartz (1976), Post 238, West Paterson, NJ

Adolph Pantore (1975), Post 143, Bronx, NYC, NY

Paul Nearpass (1976), Post 366, Seneca Falls, NY

Lawrence Boats (1970), **Gerald Peete** (1974), **Herbert Wills** (1976), Post 1142, Niagara Falls, NY

John Scott (1975), **Frederick Johnson** (1974), Post 1287, Chittenango, NY

Marcello Crescente (1974), Post 1771, Brooklyn, NY

Ray Hull, **Ray Wyatt** (both 1976), Post 129, Central Point, OR

Lloyd Coleman, **Bruce Cramer** (1952), **Paul Creamer** (1970), **Tommy Everett** (1971), **Francis Fleagle**, **Wilbur Frey**, (both 1976), Post 223, Shippensburg, PA

John Luton Sr., **Cloud Bond** (both 1976), Post 927, Gilbert, PA

Maurice Matson (1974), Post 263, Hetland, SD

Emanuel Patterson (1975), Post 801, Houston, TX

James Reaves, **Ernest Loftis** (1975), Post

Inmate Legionnaires Attend UT

Two members of Post 103, located at State Penitentiary, Nashville, attend University of Tennessee under educational opportunity program for inmates. Shown at UT, left to right, are Ron



Lollar, field adjutant, American Legion Dept. of Tennessee, **Dewey Batson** (Post 103 majoring in business administration), **Virginia Brashers** (former WAC majoring in arts and sciences), and **Steve White**, veterans counselor.

8, S. Boston, VA

Arthur Dahmer, **Norman Deakins**, **Henry Greene**, **Clarence Grow**, **Arlie Leonard**, **Percy Lucas** (all 1976), Post 12, Grafton, WV
Thomas Burmeister, **Oscar Hartman**, **Henry Smith** (all 1973), **Elmer Christensen**, **Phillip Eron** (both 1974), Post 9, Wisconsin Rapids, WI

Walter Zieman (1974), **Samuel Busse**, **Daniel Hanley**, **Harlow Hellstrom**, **Anthony Kliebhan** (all 1976), Post 180, Milwaukee, WI
Emil Beyrer, **Earl Schmidt** (both 1976), Post 323, Connorsville, WI

Edwin Cruckshank (1975), Post 64, Medicine Bow, WY

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1608 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006"

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1608 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

AIR

3rd Air Serv Gp (WW2)—(Aug) **Walter Baker**, 216 Arthur St., Zelenople, PA 16063

10th Air Depot Gp—(Aug) **Wm Bowman**, 3844 Waterbury Dr., Dayton, OH 45439

36th Ftr Bomb Wg—(Aug) **Al Stachel**, 701 N. Eastor Rd., Willow Grove, PA 19090

45-1VB Bombardiers—(Aug) **Art Goss**, 302 Pleasure Dr., Yorkville, IL 60560

65th Trp Carrier Sqn—(Aug) **Bud Hawkey**, Box #16, New Madison, OH 45346

369th Ftr Sqn—(Aug) **Anthony Chardella**, 105 Mohawk Trail Dr., Pittsboro, PA 15235

384th Bomb Gp—(Aug) **PO Box 766**, Wall St. Sta., New York, NY 10005

388th Bomb Gp H—(Aug) **Edward Huntzinger**, PO Box 965, Cape Coral, FL 33904

407th Bomb Sqn (92nd Bomb Gp)—(Aug) **George Reynolds**, 710 Stewart Ave., Columbus, OH 43206

464th Bomb Gp—(Aug) **Casey Skowronek**, PO Box 1088, Dubuque, IA 52001

831st Sqn, 485th Bomb Gp—(Aug) **Howard Woodyard**, 3539 Butternut Dr., Lambertville, MI 48144

863rd Ord HAm CO—(Aug) **Ray Busching**, 519 Edlora Rd., Hudson, IA 50643

880th Gd Sqn—(Aug) **Walter Nelson**, on Bear Lake, Garden City, UT 84028

Bataan & Corregidor Surv—(Aug) **Wayne Carringer**, Box 46, Robbinsville, NC 28771

China-Burma-India—(Aug) **Chuck Mitchell**, 11855 First St., Treasure Island, FL 33706

Glider Pilots—(Aug) **S. T. Randolph**, 136 W. Main St., Freehold, NJ 07728

ARMY

1st Med Reg—(Aug) **Virgil Barrie**, 8310 Able St., N.E., Minneapolis, MN 55432

2nd Chem Mtr Bn—(Aug) **Herbert Gilbert**, 65 Balfour Ln., Willingboro, NJ 08046

3rd Bn 32nd Inf—(Aug) **Charles Beck**, 1510 5th St., Elk River, MN 55330

5th Com Eng Bn (WW2)—(Aug) **Edmund Podczaski**, RD 2, Westminster Rd., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702

6th Fld Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug) **Joseph Gobrick**, RD#2, Box 94C, Weatherly, PA 18255

6th Inf Div—(Aug) **Patrick Nelson**, 4611 Tipperary Trail, Lincoln, NE 68512

6th Port Trans Corp HQ—(Aug) **Alex Andriate**, 36 Wadsworth Rd., Glen Rock, NJ 07452

9th Ord MM (WW2)—(Aug) **Edward Bujak**, 6525 N. Nashville Ave., Chicago, IL 60631

15th Base Post Office—(Aug) **Woodrow Mertz**, 102 S. Whiteoak St., Kutztown, PA 19530

16th Arm'd Div—(Aug) **Lester Bennett**, RT #5, Box 31, Napoleon, OH 43545

17th Airborne Div—(Aug) **Victor Mittleman**, 139 W. Plumstead Ave., Lansdowne, PA 19050

18th Eng (WW2)—(Aug) **Dale Maloney**, 13019-42nd Ave., N.E., Seattle, WA 98125

20th Cmbt Eng—(Aug) **George Rankin**, 1320 E. 52nd St., Brooklyn, NY 11234

21st Inf Co L—(Aug) **Hugh Brown**, 75 Jefferson Cir., Athens, GA 30601

21st Inf HQ (WW2)—(Aug) **Tom Maloney**, 1008 Dillard, Borger, TX 79007

24th Inf Div—(Aug) Bill Byrd, 205 Georgetown Cir., Ft. Smith, AR 72901
 32nd Div Co C & 135th Med Reg't Band—(Aug) Raymond Kraemer, 807 S. Peach Ave., Marshfield, WI 54449
 35th Evac Hosp—(July) Mary Pickett Smith, 7403 Bradbury Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46809
 40th Cav Rcn Trp (WW2)—(Aug) Edward Hunt, PO Box 68, Covington, GA 30209
 41st Arm'd Inf Med Detach (WW2)—(Aug) Norman Tiemann, Box 10694, Kansas City, MO 64118
 43rd AAA Grp (WW2)—(Aug) Ray Miner, 2416 Larkwood Dr., Lancashire-Wilmington, DE 19810
 45th Air Depot Grp—(Aug) Charles Guemelata, 119 Aigler Blvd., Bellevue, OH 44811
 50th Eng Co C—(Aug) Rex Calahan, R2, Kincaid, KS 66039
 63rd Eng Co A 44th Div—(Aug) Lyndon Brock, 370 E. Lincoln St., Sycamore, IL 60178
 69th Div—(Aug) Clarence Marshall, 101 Stephen St., New Kensington, PA 15068
 77th FA Bn & 631st FA Bn—(July) Jim Collins, 505 W. 8th Ave., Corsicana, TX 75110
 80th Inf Div—(Aug) Carl Ferritto, 28766 Alton Ave., Wickliffe, OH 44092
 81st Div (WW1 and WW2)—(Aug) John Backus, RFD 1, Box 56, Elmwood, NE 68349
 83rd Inf Div—(Aug) Samuel Klippa, 1500 Mutual St., Pittsburgh, PA 15204
 86th QM Bn, Co B & 3482nd Ord—(Aug) John Saunders, 114 Mooresville Rd., Lincolnton, NC 28092
 88th Inf Div—(Aug) Joe Maye, RT#2, Old Town, FL 32680
 95th Med Gas Treat Bn Co A—(Aug) Walter Gantz, 829 Palm St., Scranton, PA 18505
 106th Rcn Trp—(Aug) Wm. Randall, 560 Pine St., Apt. 1-4, Roversford, PA 19468
 112th Cav—(Aug) Brooks Campbell, 1910 Centerville Rd., Dallas, TX 75228
 112th Sv Co (WW2 and Korea)—(Aug) John Dohanec, 302 Hathaway St., Girard, PA 16417
 125th Fld Art'y Bat A—(Aug) Gene Dougherty, 624 6th Ave., St. James, MN 56081
 125th Fld Art'y 34th Div—(July) Gerald Bender, 404 S. 8th St., Princeton, MN 55371
 135th Inf 47th Div—(Aug) Raymond Ozmun, RT2, Box 142 A, Northfield, MN 55057
 135th Med Reg—(July) John Hoerning, 825 E. Glendale Ave., Appleton, WI 54911
 142nd Gen. Hosp—(July) Elaine Nolen, 1516 N.W. 39, Oklahoma City, OK 73118
 148th Inf Co Tm—(July) Harold Morman, 429 N. Walnut, Ottawa, OH 45875
 151st Inf Co B 38th Div—(Aug) Stanley Gibbons, 1122 N. Livingston, Indianapolis, IN 46222
 153rd Inf Co H—(Aug) Charles Moores, 1616 S. Pierce St., Little Rock, AR 72204
 179th Inf CoD—(Aug) R. C. Bowers, Box 225, Norman, OK 73069
 181st Fld Art'y Bn—(Aug) Fred Belshir, 4760 Langtree Dr., St. Louis, MO 63128
 186th Inf Co 41st Div—(Aug) Ted Cotter, 4782 Lower River Rd., Grants Pass, OR 97526
 198th Fld Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug) Andrew Cowherd, 119 Arbor Park N., Louisville, KY 40214
 205th QM Bn Co B 385th Gas Sup Co—(Aug) Martin Parcel, 76 Fruitree Rd., Levittown, PA 19056
 214th Mp Co—(Aug) Ellis Hopfenberg, PO Box 5, Uniondale, NY 11553
 224th Airborne Med Co—(Aug) Edmund Wientczak, 9313 David Rd., Garfield Hts., OH 44125
 225th Fld Art'y Bat B—(Aug) Dennis Robertson, 26 Brookside Dr., Springdale, UT 84663
 225th QM Salvage Rep—(Aug) Willard Fanning, 1142 Stanway Ave., Springfield, OH 45503
 242nd Fld Art'y Bn—(Aug) Lawrence Wiechman, PO Box 113, Funk, NE 68940
 251st & 1st Sig Constr Cos—(Aug) Joe Grandinetti, 136 Kingsland Ave., Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
 261st Reg 65th Div Co L—(Aug) Earl Vorland, 102 Main St., Cedar Falls, IA 50613
 273rd Fld Art'y Bn—(Aug) Milton Acuff, 709 Prescott Ct., Nashville, TN 37204
 282nd Fld Art'y Bn—(Aug) John Bradley, 6760 Allen Rd., Fowlerville, MI 48836
 311st Fld Art'y Bn (WW1)—(Aug) Michael Hughes, Mountain Top, PA
 322nd Med Bn 97th Div—(Aug) Harold Burg, 4166 S. Medina Line Rd., Barborton, OH 44203
 338th Inf Co E (WW2)—(Aug) William Gerish, RR#1, Patoka, IL 62875
 347th Sta Hosp (WW2)—(Aug) Mrs. Arnold Henriksen, 18612 Saugus Ave., Santa Ana, CA 92705
 357th AAA Slt Bn—(Aug) Gerhard Zimdars, 1076 Bayberry Dr., Watertown, WI 53094
 357th Reg't Co D—(Aug) Norman Schwietzer, 162 Gilbert St., Buffalo, NY 14206
 378th E.U.D. (Korea)—(Aug) Russell Krebs, RR4, Fowler, IN 47944
 379th AAA Bn (WW2)—(Aug) Howard Schaad, RT1, Waterford, OH 45786

People In The News

Col. Bruce E. Penny (USAF-Ret), right, editor of The Washington State Legionnaire, was awarded the Air Force Commendation Medal recently for his many years of service as liaison officer and admissions counselor for the Air Force Academy in Western Washing-



ton State. Congratulating him is his successor, Lt. Col. J. S. Keck, USAF, also a Legionnaire. Penny retired in 1974 after 32 years of active and Reserve service. He currently is serving as chairman of the public relations committee for the 58th National American Legion Convention set for Aug. 20-26 in Seattle, WA.

382nd AAA Aw Bn—(Aug) Robert Bump, 1093 Stratford, Ln., Hanover Park, IL 60103
 413th Arm'd Fld Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug) Charles Dunkerly, RR#1, Cayuga, IN 47928
 424th QM HQ—(Aug) Edward Rudny, 424 Callan Ave., San Leandro, CA 94577
 460th AAA Bn, Bat D—(Aug) Frank Ringler, 2003 Sherman St., Ft. Wayne, IN 46808
 463rd Serv Sqdn—(Aug) Edward Ellis, 321 Clearfield Ave., Norristown, PA 19401
 464th Eng Depot Co—(Aug) Austin Gillam, RD#4, Kittanning, PA 16201
 466th AAA Bn—(July) Norman Gates, 118 Manning Blvd., Albany, NY 12203
 483rd Ord Evac—(June) Ford Rushing, RT5, Box 550, Florence, MS 39073
 492nd Port Bn—(Aug) Dan Mihuta, 16435 Parklawn Ave., Cleveland, OH 44130
 524th Mp Bn—(Aug) Carl Heimerl, Rubicon, WI 53078
 532nd EB & SR Co E (WW2)—(Aug) J.C. Friesen, Darfur, MN 56022
 552nd Mp Escort—(Aug) Joseph Meyer, 56 Harris St., Patchogue, NY 11772
 554th AA Aw Bn—(Aug) Thomas Raynak, 1128 Standard Bldg., Cleveland, OH 44113
 565th QM Railhead—(Aug) Ambrose Walt, 38 Fulton Ave., Waukegan, IL 60085
 591st Eng Boat Reg Co B—(Aug) Henry Tusa, RT#1, Alpha, MN 56111
 622nd Base Equip Eng—(Aug) Garvin Fellows, 401 E. Enlow Ave., Evansville, IN 47711
 636th Tn Dest Bn—(Aug) Tom Sherman, RT#1, Box 149, Marquette, NE 68854
 656th & 771st Tn Dest—(Aug) Quenton Henderson, PO Box 222, Irondale, OH 43932
 661st Tn Dest Bn—(Aug) Wm Beswick, PO Box 576, West Point, VA 23181
 690th FA Serv Bat—(Aug) Charles Montague, 460 Store Rd., Harleysville, PA 19438
 701st MP Bn Co B (WW2)—(Aug) L.S. Shahan, 713 N. Main, Mt. Pleasant, IA 52641
 702nd Tn Bn—(Aug) Wm Miller, PO Box 8791, Madeira Beach, FL 33738
 707th Tn Bn—(Aug) Harold Huppenbauer, 2401 Mt. Pleasant Rd., Burlington, IA
 724th Rwy Oper Bat (WW2)—(Aug) Vince Alliseo, 136 Hughes Ave., Staten Island, NY 10314
 729th Rwy Oper Bn—(Aug) A.H. Dohrmann, Box 271, Castlewood, Stone Mtn, GA 30083
 730th Rwy Oper Bn—(Aug) P.P. Annone Jr., 78 Marion Ave., Claymont, DE 19703
 735th Rwy Oper Bn—(Aug) Charles Sobrito, 4451 Sherman Rd., Richmond, VA 23234
 742nd MP Bn—(Aug) Wm Arnett, 709 West Ave., Medina, NY 14103
 757th Eng Parts Sup—(Aug) Marshall Randall, Box 4, Hinsdale, NY 14743
 777th Tn Bn—(Aug) Clarence Marshall, 101 Stephen St., New Kensington, PA 15068
 796th AAA—(Aug) Wm Haberland, PO Box 304, Whitestone, NY 11357

811th Tn Dest Bn—(Aug) Maruice Hawkins, 4760 Camden CC Rd., Camden, OH 45311
 814th Aviat Eng Bn—(July) Lawrence McGregor, 210 34th St., S.E., Cedar Rapids, IA 52403
 832nd Tn Dest Bn—(Aug) Clarence Johnson, RT#1, Box 105, Upland, NE 68981
 826th Amp Tract Bn—(June) Lester Julian-sen, Box 38, Dixon, IA 52745
 826th Eng Aviat Bn—(Aug) Fernando Reta, 1515 N. Solano Dr., Las Cruces, NM 88001
 829th Eng Aviat Bn—(Aug) Marco Henry, 1067 Redondo Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019
 894th Tn Dest Bn—(Aug) Herbert Siercks, 44725 E. Florida, Space #108, Hemet, CA 92343
 926th Sig Bn & 322 & 422 Sig Co (WW2)—(Aug) Russell Eyer, PO Box 202, Palmyra, IL 62674
 928th Sig Bn—(July) W. A. Keidel, 3444 S. Main Rd., Batavia, NY 14020
 938th FA Bn—(Aug) Albert Metcalfe, RT1, Box 303, Mercersburg, PA 17236
 949th Ord Co—(Aug) Isadore Croft, 104 S. Christopher Rd., Chapel Hill, NC 27514
 974th Sig Serv Co—(Aug) Dean Ussery, 1752 Central Ave., Sullivan's Island, SC 29482
 993rd Eng Tdwy Bridge—(Aug) Phil Hendricks, 305 E. Maplewood Ave., Littleton, CO 80121
 U.S. Army Warrant Officers Assoc—(July) USAWOA, PO Box 3765, Washington, DC 20007

NAVY

1st Marine Corps, Motor Trans Bn Co C—(Aug) Charles McHenry, 4716 Boxwood Dr., San Diego, CA 92117
 6th Marine Div—(Aug) Sheldon Tyler, PO Box 550, SanTee, CA 92071
 8th Marine Def & Anti-Aircraft Art'y Bn—(Aug) Richard Young, 6 W. Elm St., Pembroke, MA 02359
 29th US Const Bn—(Aug) Robert LePere, 211 Plum St., Cahokia, IL 62206
 33rd Spec Seabees—(July) Carl Marquardt, PO Box 582, Lexington, OR 97839
 71st Seabees—(Aug) Wm Byrd, PO Box 1043, Redwood City, CA 94064
 88th US Const Bn—(Aug) Leo Cutshall, RR #1, Austin, IN 47162
 116th Const Bn—(Aug) Robert Adelman, 1420 E. County Rd. 42, Burnsville, MN 55337
 136th Seabees—(July) Ralph Harrison, 837 Millwood Rd., Broken Arrow, OK 74012
 569th CBMU—(Aug) Nicholas Schiro, 76 Columbus Ave., Hasbrouck Hts., NJ 07604
 Acorn 34—(Aug) Elmer Booz, Jr., 229 Valley Rd., Wawa, PA 19063
 CGC Unalga, CGC Bering Strait—(Aug) Elmer Walters, 163 Sherwood Dr., Hilton, NY 14468
 Navy Recruiting Sta—(Aug) Truman Schroeder, 131 W. Good Hope Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53217
 Panama Marine (WW2)—(Aug) Frederick Wilkinson, 421 Colfax Rd., Havertown, PA 19083
 Patrol Bomb Sqdn 102 (WW2)—(June) Marlin Roberts, RT#1, Box 122 C, Stafford, MO 65757
 Underwater Demo Tm/SEAL—(July) Robert Clark, PO Box 5365, VA Beach, VA 23455
 USN Air Dept of USS Whiting—(Aug) R. K. Williams, PO Box 46604, Pass-A-Grille Beach, FL 33741
 US Submarine Vets (WW2)—(Aug) Thomas Kaiser, 293 29th St., Lindenhurst, L.I., NY 11757
 USS Archerfish—(July) H. A. Lighter, RFD #3, Miller Rd., Preston, Norwich, CT 06360
 USS Beale (DD 471)—(Aug) Milton Lund, RR#2, Spring Valley, MN 55975
 USS Burke (DD 215)—(Aug) John Kennedy, 71 S. Village Ave., Rockville Centre, NY 11570
 USS Croatan (CVE 25)—(Aug) Roy Trebil, Box 462, Rosemont, MN 55068
 USS Crowley (DE 303)—(Aug) Leo Wise, 607 Union Ave., N.W., New Philadelphia, OH 44663
 USS Edison (DE 439)—(Aug) John Signore, 9 Lois Dr., Walpole, MA 02081
 USS Gambier Bay (CVE 73)—(July) Charles Heini, RR#1, Box 8, Maria Stein, OH 45860
 USS Halibut (SS 232)—(Aug) Clayton Rantz, PO Box 528, 7379 Beechwood Dr., Mentor, OH 44060
 USS Harding (DD 625)—(Aug) G. T. Watson, Box 134, McDaniel, MD 21647
 USS Hunter Liggett (APA 14)—(Aug) Joseph Rubino, PO Box 1307, Glendale, CA 91209
 USS Oakland (CL 95)—(Aug) Orville Hanson, 6831 La Jolla Dr., Riverside, CA 92504
 USS Preston (DD 795)—(Aug) George Steidley, 1101 W. Stillwater Dr., Jupiter, FL 33458
 USS Robalo (SS 273)—(Aug) Ernst Rosing, 1409 S. East Ave., Berwyn, IL 60402
 USS Saranac (AO 74)—(Aug) Charles Krasnias, 58 Chambersburg St., Gettysburg, PA 17325
 USS The Sullivans (DD 537)—(Aug) Robert Sander, 325 Thatcher Ave., River Forest, IL 60305

Karate

founded the Zen sect of Buddhism. He taught the monks to cultivate their minds and bodies with a strenuous exercise combining breathing and meditation, the slashing fists of Indian warriors and Chinese shadow-boxing. Eventually called kung-fu, the exercise also provided a self-defense against bandit attacks. As Zen spread through China, kung-fu was taught to trusted followers who vowed never to reveal its techniques. Kung-fu's secretive growth was dramatized during the uprising against foreigners in Peking in 1900. Guarded consulates were surrounded by so many unarmed but bold men with their fists in kung-fu positions that Westerners called the uprising the Boxer Rebellion.

Karate's present style evolved when Japan invaded Okinawa in 1609 and seized every conceivable weapon. In response, practitioners revealed how the weapon of the "(kara) empty (te) hand" could block spears and paralyze warriors. The bent shields and swords in Okinawa's museums attest to karate's efficacy.

Karate was taught only by fathers to sons, and men denied having any knowledge of karate even to their neighbors. Not until 1915 would an Okinawa master, Gichin Funakoshi, demonstrate *some* of the techniques on mainland Japan. But the traditional secrecy was so honored everywhere that all details of karate could not be found in even the most comprehensive reference books.

Some of karate's methods, however, were learned by U.S. servicemen befriending *karateka* in Japan, Okinawa, Korea and Indo-China. During the 1960's, a few experts, seeing ex-servicemen demonstrate their techniques, began to relax their code and teach "pure" karate to anyone. Since then, karate has spread across every continent so fast that now it is even being considered an Olympic event. Already, 41 countries send champion black belts to a world tournament.

When someone takes up karate, he can face two risks. Those countries with long traditions of karate usually permit only advanced black belts to teach it. But in America and elsewhere, anyone can open a karate or kung-fu school. Thus, a person considering a course, say authoritative instructors, should be wary of heavily promoted schools that over-emphasize breaking boards, or that insist on long-term contracts that ostensibly guarantee you a black

belt. A person who quits or is unable to continue such a course is sued for payment. Even if you continue, only a few of every hundred students, at even the better schools, ever gains ranking, legitimately, of black belt.

There are few associations certifying a school's qualifications. But, say reputable instructors, you would do well to favor a school that permits you to watch one class or pay for only one or a few lessons at a time (or a beginner's contract of no more than one month) until you find out if you wish to continue. Be careful of schools allowing you to see only the salesman instead of a class. Sniffs a proud instructor: "Karate sells itself."

To reduce chances of injury, choose schools whose instructors practice the non-violent Oriental traditions. Such schools may not accept children under ten years old, or allow any adult to try to strike at anyone for fun—even on a dare—until prepared. But this traditional strictness is the best protection against trying out karate too soon.

Schools lacking proper supervision sometimes let students chop at each other. Anxious beginners who slash or kick too quickly have dislocated their joints and pulled ligaments as well as harming their partners. Though no nationwide statistics are compiled on karate injuries, an Atlanta hospital's cases over a one-year period show how severely beginners can be hurt by inadequate instruction. During a young woman's second lesson, her liver was so badly dam-

aged by a punch in the abdomen that an emergency operation was needed to save her life. Another novice suffered a ruptured spleen. And a college student died from a kick near the heart.

Properly taught and respected, the pleasures of karate far outweigh the hazards. Most practitioners find it a healthy, relaxing exercise that reduces tension as well as pounds. Most people who learn it are never forced to use it for protection. But they always have the confidence that greatly reduces their fear of attack.

Some of the skilled who are menaced by a criminal find the power of karate—as well as their own respect for it—can prevent violence. In Los Angeles, a short, slight salesman now makes it a practice to wear his black belt under a jacket when his job takes him through a crime-ridden neighborhood. He got the idea one day when he just happened to be wearing the belt and was threatened by a hefty mugger. The salesman merely opened his jacket to expose the belt—and watched the larger man retreat hastily down the street. Another time, though, a young, muscular criminal was unimpressed and continued to force the salesman toward a truck. Though confident he could have disabled the criminal, the salesman responded like many a *karateka*. He fainted sharply and ran. "I ran with honor," he said later, smacking a tough hand for emphasis. "How could I draw a weapon like *this* on an unarmed man?"

—Bill Surface

Earwax: the sneak thief of sound.

Everyone knows that hearing problems and age go hand in hand. But not everyone realizes that many hearing problems can be due to excess earwax build-up.

Excess earwax can muffle sounds and build up so you can gradually be robbed of your hearing without your realizing it. Of course, anyone suspecting a hearing problem should consult a physician. If it is due to excess earwax, your doctor may very well recommend the safe, effective way to remove earwax by using DEBROX® Drops. DEBROX is recommended by thousands of doctors who know it safely removes wax and can be used regularly to prevent build-up. DEBROX Drops cost only pennies a day. Available at pharmacies without prescription.

Debrox® Drops

Recommended by doctors, used by millions

DC-1376

Park Project Pays

Kids Haven't Changed

“WHAT KIND of camp is this? We don't even have a flag!”

Supervisors of a Youth Conservation Corps camp in a back-country mountain wilderness program are prepared for anything, we thought—even drugs and sex—but a teen-age boy demanding a flag?

There we were, two supervisors and our teen-agers—five boys and five girls—off on an eight-week work/education program in the North Cascades National Park in northern Washington. There had been no talk of drugs. No sex. Not even debate about the relative merits of patriotism.

Just: We need a flag!

There are no roads, no telephone service, no stores at Stehekin, WA. A grocery order has to be shipped 55 miles up narrow, glacial Lake Chelan.

Our only hope was the park's District Manager, Alvin “Pete” Peterson. His blue Scandinavian eyes opened wide and he stroked his thinning gray-blond hair thoughtfully.

“Gee, I don't think we have a single extra at the ranger station. Hmmm.” He settled his “Smokey the Bear” hat back on his head and left.

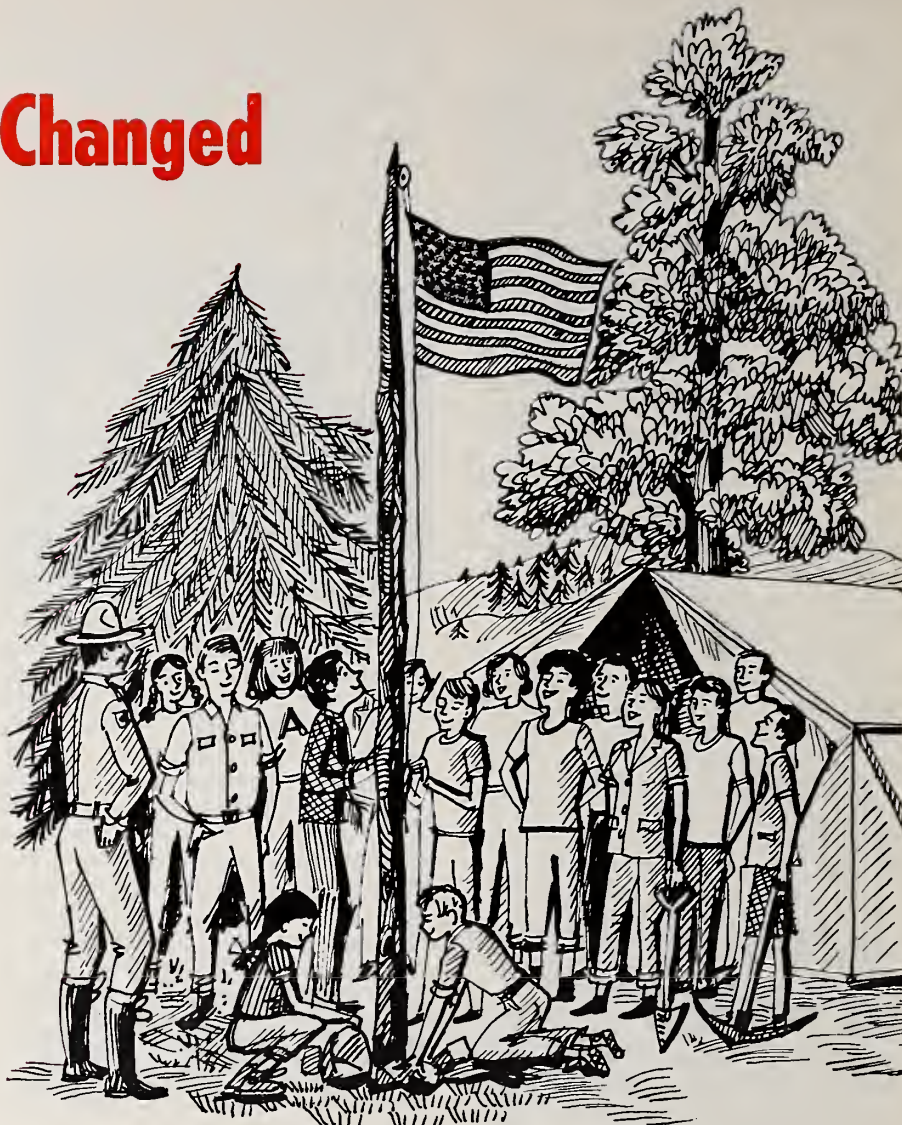
The next day Pete was back with a flag. He'd radioed the park office in Chelan. It flew in on the single-engine float plane that provides passenger service to Stehekin.

Harold, Ron and Jeff found a downed pine pole in the woods, peeled it, dug a two-foot hole in front of the cooktent and scrounged a pulley from the park's maintenance shed. Up went Old Glory and we were at a proper camp.

* * * *

The low-profile federal Youth Conservation Corps got its start some five years ago, modeled on the Civilian Conservation Corps of the depression, the War on Poverty's Job Corps and the private Student Conservation Association.

YCC seeks to give high-school youth meaningful summer employment, to accomplish needed conservation work in national parks, national forests and other public lands, and to expand environmental education. The youth are paid about \$50 a week and they are provided with food and equipment.



The six- or eight-week programs are usually at residential facilities replete with dormitories, cafeterias, weekend passes and specialized staff. Back-country projects run three or four weeks.

During 1975 more than 1,400 youngsters took part in YCC programs in national parks. The 1976 program proposes projects in 74 parks for 2,229 boys and girls.

The Park Service will receive 35 per cent of a proposed \$32 million YCC budget; 35 per cent goes to the Agriculture Department and 30 per cent to participating state agencies.

“The program has three basic ingredients: gainful employment, participation by children from all segments of society and the opportunity to gain an environmental, cultural and historical heritage experience,” says the Park Service's Grover Barham.

“And it pays for itself. The value of physical improvements created exceeds the total cost of the program.”

Information on the program can be secured by writing the Youth Conservation Corps offices at the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture in Washington, DC.

Our eight-week project was experimental—ten youngsters, two supervisors, half a dozen blue nylon mountain tents and two portable gas stoves.

My partner, Dave Walp, is a mountain man. He's been a logger, hunter, trapper, white water boat guide, horse packer. Years of “hard use” have given him a store of yarns to keep bone-weary kids up in the black of night around a campfire, alternately spellbound or laughing outrageously.

By day he worked with our charges, swinging picks and axes, teaching safe and efficient use of an arsenal of mysterious handtools: Purlaskis, McLeods, Swede hooks, a pruning saw with a 24-foot handle, a crosscut saw. The youngsters shifted

from trail maintenance to digging postholes, to cement mixing, to log peeling, learning all the skills.

I spent most of my time planning and organizing, keeping inventories, calendars, schedules; my mind trying to run about two weeks ahead of these young bodies so we wouldn't run out of supplies or miss connections at a trail head.

Dave and I were counselors, medics, parents, friends, mess sergeants, librarians. Slowly we taught campcrafts and wilderness skills: knots, tent erection, fire building and suppression, first aid, group and personal hygiene, sanitation, map and compass, Dutch oven baking, use and care of gas stoves, nutrition and cooking.

The last six weeks of the program we were based at South Fork Campground on Bridge Creek, just off the Pacific Crest Trail, a trail that runs through the mountains of the Pacific coastal states from Mexico to Canada. We were seven miles from a roadhead, and another 20 miles by one-lane gravel road from park headquarters. The park horse-packed our heavy gear. We saw a ranger on patrol once or twice a week.

Harold and Jeff would catch

enough mountain cutthroat trout in two hours to feed all 12 of us.

By program's end the group had put in 2,500 hours. They had maintained or built nine miles of trail, installed 12 steel firegrates with rock and cement, built two horsefords, planed a 65-foot log footbridge and installed a handrail, built a 12-by 5-foot log picnic table, installed eight sign posts, built a 22-foot hitchrack, cleared 14 tent sites, dug and installed four Wallows toilets, put in 33 feet of turnpike section of trail and picked up 200 pounds of litter.

The Pacific Crest Trail has become a veritable hikers' highway in recent years, dusty and ditched deep by thousands of pairs of lug-soled boots. Sidehills in steep switchbacked areas are eroding where unthinking hikers have taken a shortcut. Campsites often are marked with numerous fire scars because each group had selected a different spot for its fire.

Our work was to provide specific areas for camping, firebuilding and latrines, to keep horsepackers separate from hikers, and to eliminate real hazards, such as dead limbs which could fall on sleeping campers.

Purists among passing hikers insisted that we were an affront to the wilderness and to their sensibilities.

People who had hiked in the North Cascades every summer for a decade or more praised our measures. Indeed, they did restrict campers to some extent, but they understood that the wilderness would be preserved longer for man's enjoyment if his impact was confined.

These veterans used our firegrates and latrines, and camped carefully, leaving only their footprints behind.

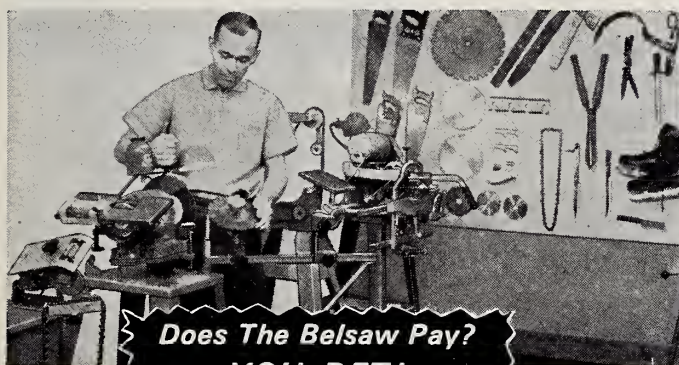
Early in the program I had to issue a daily reminder that they write in the camp journal. On the final day all of them wanted to contribute to the last entry.

Roy's words were misspelled, but to the point: "Perhaps we have learned more about our own self than anything else."

Our last campfire boasted Dutch oven cobbler, baked beneath a now-faded flag. The youngsters were glowing with accomplishments, serious and introspective, yet surprisingly talkative, eager to share their feelings. The girls were teary-eyed. So was I. Dusk was approaching and Old Glory flapped gently in the evening breeze. All that was left was for the boys to lower it one last time.

Kid's haven't changed. Just give them a chance and you'll find out.

—Sally Jo Bowman



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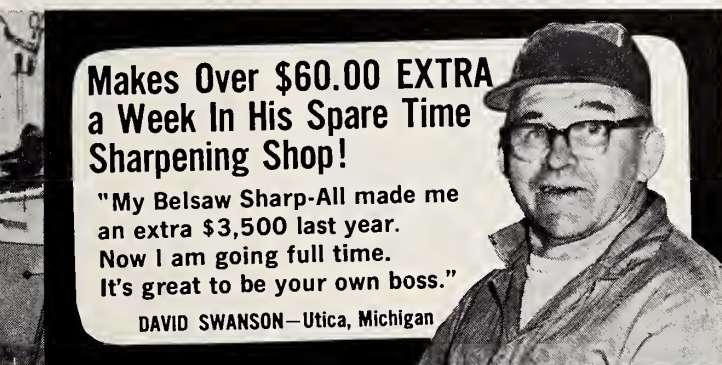
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It is Still 1940 in London Cellar

Churchill's War Room

JUST A FEW STEPS from Whitehall, the main artery of Britain's government, it is still September 15, 1940. Nazi bombers are over London. Hitler rules western Europe from Norway to the Black Sea. War has not yet come to the United States or the USSR. Winston Churchill is desperately trying to rally Britain for a lonely struggle against enormous odds.

September 15 was virtually the peak of the Battle of Britain.

A signboard's chalked legend is encouraging: enemy destroyed-183, probable-42, damaged-75. Our a/c (aircraft) pilots safe-28.

The board hangs in Churchill's war room. Yes, it still exists. A visitor can sit in Churchill's seat and ponder the prime minister's thoughts, the

problems and tragedy that threatened to overwhelm him.

This series of underground chambers in the heart of London is officially known as the Cabinet War Rooms. Here, under 12 feet of concrete, Churchill, his cabinet and top military leaders met to determine the course of World War II. Sometimes Churchill would excuse himself from the big map room and walk to Room 63/B, a tiny cubicle with a chair, a small desk, a clock set to show the time both in London and Washington and a telephone. The phone is "X-Ray," the instrument Churchill used to call President Franklin D. Roosevelt so many times during the war.

Across the corridor is Churchill's private room—an austere, undecorated room of modest size with a desk, clock, bed and the ever-present wall maps. From this desk Churchill broadcast many of his most famous speeches.

Along Whitehall the war rooms are known as "Churchill's Bunker," but the complex was really built by and for his predecessor, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. It was first activated in 1938 when Chamberlain met Hitler in Munich—the meeting that led to the partition of Czechoslovakia and convinced Hitler that Britain did not have the courage to oppose his ambitions.

Despite wartime rumors, the bunker does not have an underground passage leading to No. 10 Downing Street, official home of Britain's prime ministers. Nor does it boast "miles" of underground passages. It covers less than an acre. Nor was the bunker impregnable. Both Chamberlain and Churchill were warned that a bomb, striking at an angle, could pass under the concrete cap. But both prime ministers refused to use more secure sites on London's outskirts.

Once a series of government basements, the bunker looks it: exposed beams and braces, naked light bulbs hanging from cords, wires everywhere, uncarpeted floors.

A strange quiet greets a visitor to the map room/nerve center. A green-coiled ceiling lamp struggles against the warehouse-like darkness. One almost expects one of Britain's 1940 leaders to step from the shadows. Daily status reports still clutter the desks. Four telephones, each a differ-

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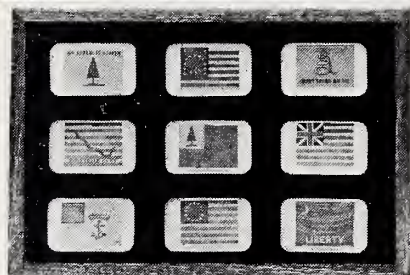
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ent color, seem impatient for the latest action reports. The red "hot line" is a direct link to the Admiralty. Department store pneumatic tubes wait for messages, each with a special valve to cut off a gas attack. The doors between rooms resemble hatches aboard ship—heavy latches, high thresholds.

Place cards summon men long gone to the U-shaped conference table—Churchill at the center, his flagon, glass and inkwell awaiting; Clement Attlee and Anthony Eden (both future prime ministers) at his left; Sir Edward Bridges and Gen. Lord Ismay at his right; lesser ministers and aides in the wings.

A slice of history is frozen in time and space.

If you want to sample it on a trip to London, write Chief Clerk, Cabinet Office, Whitehall, London SW1, England.

—M. S. Chipp

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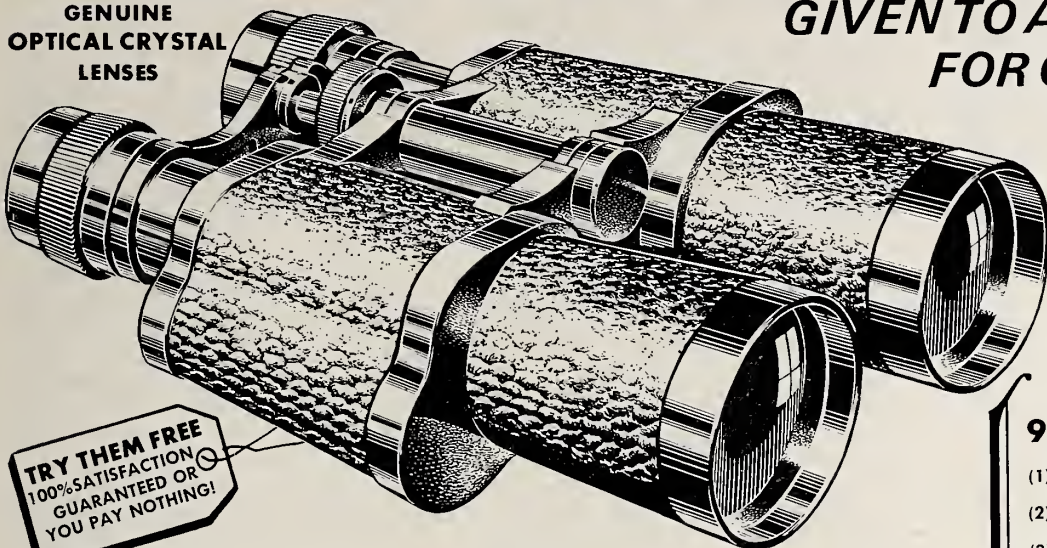
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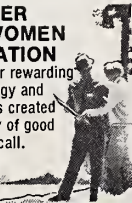
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LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

Conservation Costs

WILDLIFE conservation, to maintain and expand hunting and fishing sports, is an expensive project. It involves thousands of biologists, managers and officers, and hundreds of animal, fish and bird species on millions of acres of land and water. Your licenses, purchased from state fish-and-game departments, pay for most of it. In 1974, the last year for which a count is available, 43.5 million sportsmen paid more than \$270 million for licenses. You pay the rest of the bill another way—to the federal government; an 11 per cent excise tax is levied on purchases of arms and ammunition, including handguns; also fishing tackle and archery equipment. In 1975, it amounted to a substantial \$90 million. This income is apportioned annually to the states, principally according to the number of licenses each has sold. It must go to conservation; it can't be diverted to other purposes. And to be eligible for its share, the state must employ trained wildlife specialists. Nearly half of this tax money has been used by the states to plant feed and cover, restock fish and game, construct marshes and ponds, aid private conservation programs, and to buy or lease wildlife lands. At present the 50 states offer the outdoorsman a total area of managed wetlands, refuges and public hunting lands larger than Connecticut. Pennsylvania's wildlife land alone is larger than Rhode Island.

Each waterfowler makes a further contribution by purchasing a \$5 federal duck stamp; this money goes to buy or lease additional wetlands for U.S. duck and geese populations. Although each state owns, and holds in trust for its residents, the wildlife within its borders, the federal government becomes involved because waterfowl are migratory, thus "inter-state" wildlife. Duck stamp revenue adds up to about \$11 million annually, and an estimated \$143 million since its inception in 1934. But state and federal programs don't extend beyond our northern border into Canada, the nesting area of most waterfowl species. The problem has been met by a private organization, Ducks Unlimited, whose waterfowling membership, since its founding in 1937, has spent over \$30 million in constructing and maintaining 1,200 "duck factories" in Canada, and has built or restored over 3 million acres of nesting habitat.

It should be noted that of the approximately 1,700 species supported by your conservation money, only 110 are classified as game! Songbirds and chipmunks benefit, and also marsh hens, ospreys and eagles. Serious birdwatchers know that some of their

best watching is on state wildlife management areas and refuges, for which, of course, you are paying.

FOR A fishing bobber, try one designed by Bob Jacobs of Whitestone, N.Y. He takes an empty plastic refill from a ball-point pen and forces it through the center of a cork, snipping off the ends. You can tie your line around these projecting ends, or run it through the center of the refill tube. Smooth them with an emery board so they won't cut your line.

ON every camping trip, G. D. Kent of Lansing, Mich. takes along last Sunday's newspaper. It can cover a tent floor to protect against tracked-in dirt, be used as insulation under an air mattress or sleeping bag, is a wrapper for garbage, and even helps start the campfire.

A BETTER way than using toy balloons to keep cans and jars from sliding around in your trailer's refrigerator or closet is suggested by Mrs. Albert Haavisto of Owen, WI. She lines the bottoms of the refrigerator shelves and cupboards with rubber stair treads. On extra bumpy roads she adds a couple of folded bath towels on top of the containers.

TO keep your salad fresh in your camp cooler, if it's in a bowl, first place an inverted saucer in the bowl so the draining water will collect under the saucer, writes Deanna Thomas of Arroyo Grande, CA. In a plastic bag, cut a couple of holes in the bottom so the water can drain out.



"Yes, being out here does make me realize what's really important—my sink, my stove, my washer-dryer, my bathroom. . . ."

The Many Faces of Russian Industry

On the regional level, industry is governed by ministerial subdivisions called trusts or associations, each with a military section.

Other military sections operate at the factory level. Army officers, titled "military representatives", in a civilian factory supervise the installation of bomb shelters, and oversee air-raid drills and the basic infantry training which the Brezhnev regime requires of all young male workers.

If the armed forces order any product from the factory in peacetime, the plant military office is responsible for filling the orders. By Soviet law such orders have priority over civilian output. The military office also serves as army inspector and buyer of the finished goods; decides which workers shall be drafted from the factory in case of war, and plans for possible conversion to full war production.

Atomic war would put heavy emphasis on speedy conversion.

Soviet communications have a thorough mobilization system. Each individual railway has its army mobilization office; every river or ocean shipping operation has its naval mobilization group. A similar naval office exists in every seaport. Army officers are on duty in all large telephone, telegraph, radio and television stations throughout USSR.

Light industry is not dominated to the same extent, but Soviet textile, shoe and food-processing industries all have mobilization offices. Even the timber industry has such a department.

During the 1970's, the oil industry created a "militarized service" to prevent and fight oil and gas well fires. (Capping flaming gushers is practice for handling firebombed oil fields.)

By Kremlin reasoning, practice is also important in peacetime arms production. If the mobilization plan calls for a tractor factory to build tanks in wartime, this plant must make a few tanks in peacetime. Each large convertible civilian factory has two assembly lines: one manufacturing the peacetime product, a smaller one making armament.

The giant Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad) tractor factory openly boasts that within its huge factory is a small tank plant.

While the Soviet press does not often publicize these dual-purpose factories, bits and pieces of information provide the paramilitary industrial picture.

Shipyards build both warships and freighters; aircraft plants produce passenger and military planes. Other pairings in Soviet factories are a mixture of the logical and unusual: Automobiles and armored cars, automobiles and tank parts, railway cars and tanks, oilpipe and artillery barrels, nitrate fertilizer and explosives, machine tools and artillery. To complicate the picture, defense plants in peacetime keep busy by producing some metallic consumer goods along with their principal and more deadly products. The new Five-Year Plan of 1976-1980 actually calls for a 90% increase in production of consumer goods by the Defense Industry Ministry.

Last September 29, *Pravda* published the obituary of Oleg Soich, longtime director of the Kharkov Locomotive Factory in the Ukraine. Testimonials listed included a number from tank generals. Obviously, the locomotive plant produced more than railroad engines.

So, in the topsy-turvy USSR, it's difficult to distinguish between de-

fense plants and civilian factories. They do each other's work. Armaments come from everywhere, hiding behind the most innocent factory names. This may explain why the USSR objects when anyone suggests inspection of its factories.

The oversized heavy industry does make some contributions to the Soviet standard of living. It produces farm tractors, streetcars, buses, radios, TVs, railway passenger trains, electricity, gas, oil and coal. And the undersized light industry does expand slightly from year to year, gradually improving the mediocre standard of living. Foreign visitors who have toured the USSR at various times during the past several years invariably comment on the improving quality of clothing and the number of autos.

Yet the published 1976-1980 Plan still overemphasizes heavy war-potential industry. Despite constant propaganda about peace, free nations must ask if the real Kremlin goal isn't total world power?

Editor's Note: Professor Raymond is a member of New York University Department of Politics



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- The ensuing "trial"—which usually takes place in a few weeks—is completely informal. You present your evidence in your own words, and the defendant responds likewise.

- The judge's decision often is on-the-spot; at most, it will take only a few days.

- An appeal is possible (a threat sometimes used by the defendant to scare you). But hang in there; the defendant usually isn't that anxious to run up additional court bills.

- One caution: **Present your evidence in an orderly and credible way.** Bring any appropriate papers, photos and statements from witnesses or experts. Also, have the correct name and address of the defendant.

- If the defendant wants to settle out-of-court, and you agree, get the pact in writing and file it with the court.

★ ★ ★

If you have a son who is graduating from college this month, you might as well face this stark fact: **Jobs will be hard to find and pay levels for beginners have stopped their long upward march.** If, on the other hand, your daughter is getting a sheepskin, her prospects of employment are fairly rosy (demand for women graduates is up around 30% over a year ago).

Meantime, temporary summer jobs for students may be a shade more plentiful than last year, but the number of job candidates has swelled, too. Advise your youngster: **Grab an opportunity quickly.** Also:

- Be sure to have a work permit if your age and local laws require one.
- Unless you expect to make over \$2,350 (which is highly unlikely in a summer job), **file Internal Revenue Form W-4E with your employer so he won't withhold taxes.** Otherwise, you'll have to go through the bother and delay of getting a refund.

On the other hand, **be sure you and your employer are paying Social Security.** Don't let this valuable credit slip away.

★ ★ ★

When you plan your summer vacation this year make allowances for the following:

- **Gasoline prices, which dropped somewhat during the cool months, will go up again in the weeks ahead** until they reach approximately last year's levels. High demand is a major stimulant. Longer-term, a further gradual up-creep is in the cards because of 1) the decontrol of certain prices, and 2) the possibility that foreign oil-producing nations will tighten the screws once again.

- Other domestic travel-related items shape up about like this: Meals in restaurants are up 7% to 8% over last year. Hotel and motel rates are higher, too, the size of the hike depending on the popularity of the spot. As for car maintenance and repairs, figure 10% more than a year ago.

- Two other major forms of transportation—planes and buses—have increased fares an average of some 8%.

In a nutshell: **Your holiday will cost at least 10% more than in 1975 if you travel within the U.S. And offshore? About the same.**

By Edgar A. Grunwald




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1776 In the South

Greene had fought four battles in his Carolinas campaign, and had lost every one of them. Nevertheless, the British had sustained severe losses and had failed to destroy the American army. Such guerrilla leaders as Pickens, Marion and Sumter continually harassed Cornwallis and Stewart, seized British forts and made potential Tories less eager to join the British side. Behind the major battles were hundreds of brief, bloody skirmishes in remote swamps and villages. These broke Britain's hold on the South.

Greene, despite his defeats, never lost heart. After one of them, he wrote a letter to the French Ambassador, saying: "We fight, get beat, rise, fight again."

While Greene was fighting in the deep South, there was large-scale battle activity in Virginia. In the spring of 1781, Brig. Gen. Benedict Arnold, having turned traitor, led destructive raids in eastern and central Virginia. In April 1781, Maj. Gen. Marquis de Lafayette was dispatched to Virginia by General Washington, heading an army that grew to 4,000 men.

YORKTOWN, VA

Cornwallis still hoped to conquer Virginia, feeling that its subjugation would bring down the entire South. He asked General Clinton to send major reinforcements. Clinton astounded him by countering his request with an order to send 3,000 men for the defense of New York! Cornwallis was ready to embark the 3,000 troops at Portsmouth, VA, when Clinton decided he would not need the reinforcements after all. Instead, he suggested that Cornwallis move his army to Yorktown (then called York) and nearby Gloucester. Early in August, Cornwallis made the move.

Washington, taking direct command in Virginia, quickly sealed off the land side of Cornwallis's position at Yorktown. Admiral Francois de Grasse, commanding the French fleet at Chesapeake Bay, sealed off the seaward side on Sept. 5-9, 1781, when he defeated a British fleet off the Virginia Capes. That ended Cornwallis's last hope for reinforcements. On October 19, 1781—six years and six months after it began—the American Revolution ended with the surrender of Cornwallis and British bands playing "The World Turned Upside Down."

The British were right from the beginning. The war was decided in the South.

—Gene Gleason

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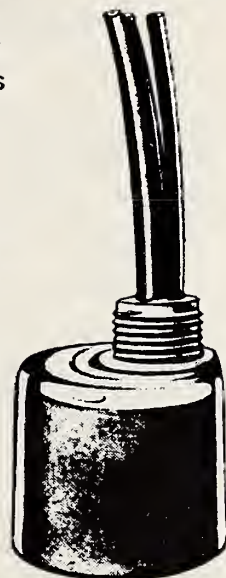
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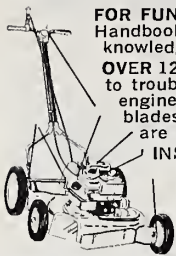
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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

America's First Liberated Woman

ters and telegrams awaiting her was one from Jules Verne himself, inviting her to visit him in Amiens, France. It meant a sidetrack of 179 miles but also a good story. She decided the detour was worth it.

She called the railroad station. A channel train was leaving in an hour for Calais. She arrived at Charing Cross Station just as the train was pulling out. "Run for it!" the cabbie yelled. Gathering up her skirts, grasping her gripsack, she sprinted down the platform and leaped aboard the rear coach as dignified Englishmen gasped at "the American's disgraceful display."

"I do not think you can make it," Verne told her. "If you do it in 79 days, I shall applaud with both hands. But 75 days—mon Dieu, that would be a miracle!" She chatted with him for three hours, getting his advice and bits of wisdom, before heading back to Calais and the train to Brindisi. Again, she had to run to catch it.

The *World* was in a turmoil. It had received nothing but silence from Nellie since her London cable and Americans were champing at the bit for news of their new national heroine. Pulitzer began milking the race against Fogg for all it was worth, whipping up excitement with "Your Nellie Bly Guessing Match" urging readers to estimate the exact time it would take her to circumnavigate the globe. First prize was a round trip to Europe "including first-class transatlantic passage, railroad fares and hotel bills." All guesses, of course, had to be submitted on the official entry blank found in copies of his newspaper.

Nellie's train was two hours late getting into Brindisi but, as luck would have it, a Pacific and Orient steamer was in port ready to sail for Ceylon. She just had time to send her last cable from Europe: "I am quite well though somewhat fatigued." It was something of an understatement, considering that she hadn't slept for two nights on the rickety train.

Nellie hit Port Said right on schedule, November 27th, after a Mediterranean crossing on the cramped ship rife with "pompous British manners, cold soup and colder coffee." A blinding sandstorm stretched the trip through the Suez to 24 hours but she found the canal disappointing nonetheless, simply "an enormous ditch enclosed on either side with high sandbanks." At the Red Sea

port of Aden, she was peeved that "English money was acceptable while American gold, silver and paper are held in contempt." But, she concluded, "the English have all the desirable seaports." These were the days when Britannia still ruled the waves and it suddenly occurred to her that she "had not seen the American flag once since leaving home."

Despite no word from Nellie, the *World* kept its readers in a constant stir. It promoted a shake-the-dice game in which players raced each other around the world, and printed a storm of filler stories about the countries her boat was passing and pictures of life aboard ship—anything to satisfy hungry fans until the next progress report arrived.

Pulitzer wasn't exaggerating when he said, "The whole civilized world is watching Nellie Bly." Circulation skyrocketed and wherever the *World* couldn't be bought, local newspapers copied the stories. Letters to the editor became an avalanche. Men wanted to marry Nellie, cities vied to make her an honorary citizen, songs and verses were composed in her honor, some of them—the paper admitted—decidedly on the blue side. An enterprising manufacturer hurriedly whipped up a dressing gown, dubbed it "the Nellie Bly wrapper," and raked in a fortune. Gamblers laid bets, heavy ones it was reported, on the odds of whether she would succeed and, if she did, her exact arrival time home. "Seldom in history had the excitement, the interest, the feverish curiosity of a whole nation been so aroused and pinned on the adventures of one small individual," writes a social historian.

The headstrong gal traveled like the wind. Ceylon . . . Singapore . . . Hong Kong on December 22nd, three days ahead of schedule. It began to appear that Verne and the whole world were wrong, that she actually would make it. She sent breathless cables home from Ceylon and Singapore of all she'd seen so far—Hindu temples, monsoons, jinrikishas—and America marveled. Her two dresses, she casually told women readers, "were holding up well." The *World* published it all, including the story of a British suitor who took her on a moonlight cart ride in Ceylon. But the Hong Kong steamship agent gave her some bad news. The next ship for Yokohama didn't leave for five days. Nellie killed time with a side trip to Canton and there, on Christmas Day, she spotted the Stars and

Stripes waving over the gateway of the American consulate. It was the first time she'd seen her flag since leaving New York. Taking off her peaked cap and standing at salute, she declared to some gawking Britishers, "That is the most beautiful sight in the world and I am ready to whip anyone who says it isn't." There were no takers.

It had been a strange Christmas, she cabled New York, especially her visit to a Chinese courtroom where "the judges smoked opium and played fan-tan." But, she assured homefolks, the American mission was "like a little oasis of comfort and cheer in a desert of agony." She needed all the comfort she could muster. Her ship sailed from Hong Kong on December 28th and, despite rough seas and bad winds, reached Yokohama on January 3, 1890. This meant she was exactly 51 days from

million entries in the Nellie Bly guessing contest—including coupons from clergymen, senators and the ex-Governor of Louisiana.

Nellie sailed from Yokohama aboard the *Oceanic* on January 7th as the ship's band struck up a "slightly off-key rendition of 'Hail Columbia'" and "Home Sweet Home." The dazzled crew had painted a huge sign on the side of the ship: "For Nellie Bly, We'll Win Or Die." They almost did. Storms hit the third day out, tossing the small liner about "in high, heavy waves, in pouring rain, the winds screaming along the decks, sending it plunging and rolling through day after day of dark horror." With victory almost in sight, Nellie thought that all was lost.

Her luck held. Battered but triumphant, the *Oceanic* steamed into San Francisco Bay on January 21st,

with their banners flying," a reporter wrote.

"No president had ever been acclaimed as homecoming Nellie Bly was on her thrilling ride East," a historian has written. It was a hazardous ride just the same. Raging blizzards swept the West, obstructing the tracks and once almost derauling the train. But in spite of the weather, scattered telegraphs and the few telephones, news of Nellie's approach spread like wildfire. Ranchers, sheepherders and cowboys rode hundreds of miles just to see her train go by. Brass bands blared and seas of people mobbed railroad depots, all shouting her name. Farm families flocked to whistle stops and waved at "our Nellie" as she waved back from the rear platform. In New Mexico and Arizona, Indians signaled from their ponies as she raced past and in Kansas, suffragettes pleaded with her to come back and run for governor. On January 23rd, between La Junta, Colo. and Chicago, officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad claimed her special train made the fastest time ever recorded up until then by an American locomotive—an unbelievable 78.1 miles per hour.

She attended a press breakfast between trains in Chicago and received a message from Jules Verne brimming with good wishes. The author had every reason to be happy. Nellie's exploit had sent his book into its tenth printing. And when she finally arrived in Jersey City on January 25th, after traveling 24,899 miles, all hell broke loose. Factory whistles squealed, fireworks exploded, ten cannon boomed from the Battery in Manhattan. The cordon of police gave up holding back the hollering men and women and let the gleeful mob sweep up "the miracle girl" in the checkered suit on their shoulders when she jumped to the grimy station platform, waving her cap, her eyes shining. Three stopwatches recorded the historic moment—3:51 p.m.

"She's a winner!" the timekeeper shouted above the roar. She was, indeed. Her official record was 72 days 6 hours 11 minutes 14 seconds. Today, by commercial jet measurements, the world is only 40 hours around and Americans have difficulty understanding the true significance of her achievement, but since time began no one had made a trip around the world in anywhere near so short a time as Nellie had.

A proud Pulitzer gave Nellie a champagne reception at the elegant Astor House that evening. FATHER



"I wonder if Equal Rights was a good idea after all!"

her starting time, with 24 left to go—to catch a ship, cross the vast Pacific Ocean and then a continent—to reach New York in 75 days. At a time when travel was measured in months instead of jet hours, there was precious little margin.

Japan was enthralled with her. The Japanese correspondent of the *World* had fed her story to the national press and the translated interview with Jules Verne was in all the papers. Important officials escorted her everywhere, people pressed to touch her "strange American dress" and "to stare at the spectacle of this amazing girl traveler." It was here that she learned of the stir her trip was creating at home, that there were already over one

two weeks after leaving Japan, and word flashed over telegraph wires that Nellie Bly was home again—but she couldn't get off the boat. There was a rumor of smallpox aboard and harbor officials quarantined the ship. Nellie threatened to jump overboard and swim ashore. Realizing by this time that she was a woman of her word, they reluctantly dispensed with technicalities and sent her ashore in a tug.

San Francisco went wild when she reached the wharf. A top-hatted delegation of dignitaries greeted her. The Mayor kissed her. The Press Club gave her dozens of red roses. The carriage parade through downtown was blocks long, led by "a strong band of women suffragists

America's First Liberated Woman

TIME OUTDONE! screamed the *World* in next day's headlines, plastering the story all over page one. Not only had she beaten slowpoke Fogg, she had bettered his record by nearly eight days. Not until Charles Lindbergh flew the Atlantic 37 years later would any American know the adulation that Nellie received.

For weeks, "the whole nation talked about the intrepid girl who made travel seem easy and had shrunk the world to petty proportions," says historian W. A. Swanberg. The French newspaper *Figaro* called her exploit "prodigious." London papers admitted "none but an American girl could successfully have carried it off." In Tennessee, a wealthy admirer deeded her a large tract of land. A race horse was named after her.

She just might have been our first female astronaut had she lived in 1975 but, as things turned out, she never again topped those effervescent days of 1890. She went on a lecture tour in the same dress she'd worn during her globe-trotting days; gave testimonials for pills and typewriters; launched a Sunday column, then an innovation for a newspaper; and was soon earning \$25,000 a year, a fabulous sum for man or woman in her day. She had fulfilled two parts

of her dream—working for a New York newspaper and giving her all to reforming the world. In 1895, when she was 28, she accomplished the rest of it. She married Robert Seaman, a 72-year-old millionaire hardware manufacturer.

Nellie's last big story was in 1920—and it was another first. She was the first newspaperwoman allowed beyond the little green door in the death house at New York's Sing Sing prison to write an eyewitness account of an electrocution, the execution of convicted murderer George Hamby. Her story turned out to be a plea against capital punishment, an idea that drew more humpshs than hurrahs. Nellie, it seemed, had outlived her era.

Two years later, on January 22, 1922, in New York City, Elizabeth Cochrane died of pneumonia at the age of 54. She left no relatives. There were no big, black headlines announcing that Nellie Bly had now started on what she once said would be her "travel round the sky." Most papers, if they mentioned her death at all, carried modest obituaries.

Even the *New York Evening Journal*, the paper she joined in 1919, gave her but a few lines.

"She was considered the best reporter in America," it said.

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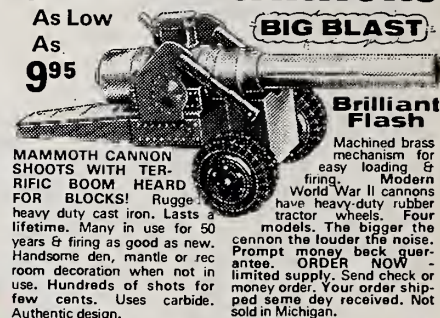
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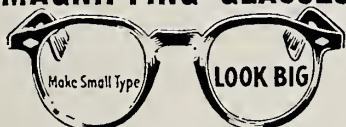
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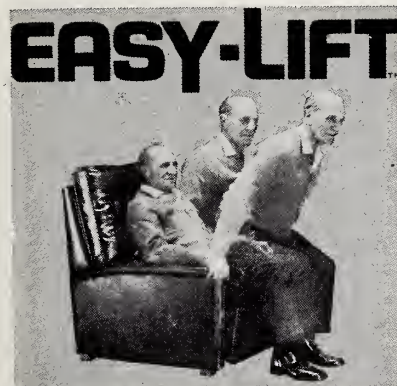
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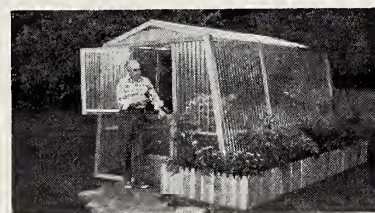
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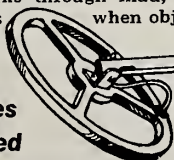
This miraculous discovery is a self-contained light source that works without electricity, without batteries, without flame, without any conventional source of ignition. Its brilliant light can be seen up to a mile away! Great for camping, fishing, sporting events. Indispensable as a warning light, signal light, flashlight, reading light, party light. **EARN EXTRA MONEY.** Show this ingenious Light to friends, neighbors, fellow-workers and watch them stare in disbelief. Every demonstration brings crowds swarming around begging to buy. People are selling thousands by just showing it and so can you! Sell on sight for only \$1.95 retail. Your low cost: 1 doz. units \$15.00; 3 doz. \$43.20; 12 doz. \$136.80. (2 samples \$3.00). Lakeside Products Co.; Dept. AL-66, 6846 N. Western Ave.; Chicago, Ill. 60645. Don't miss out! Order today.



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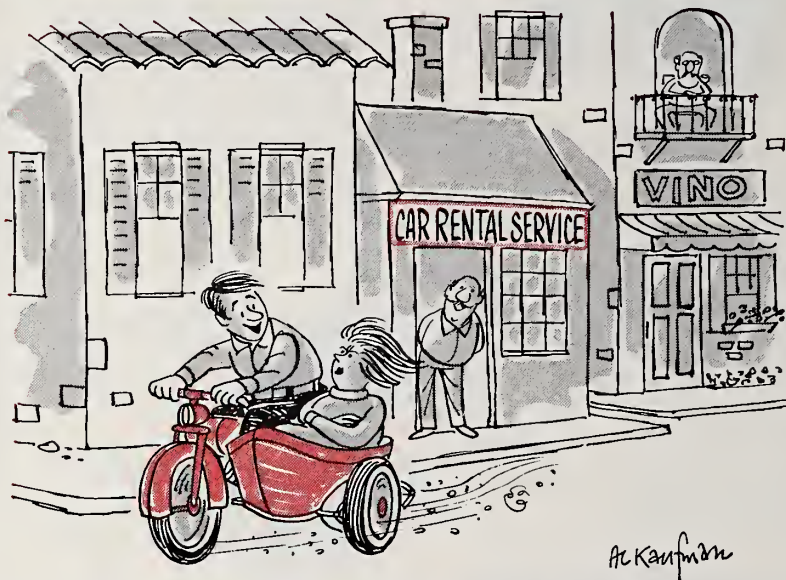
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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

CITY SLICKER SARCASM

The young woman who had always lived in a city agreed to move to the farm with her country-bred husband. She tried to adjust to her new life, but the day he came home with two hundred baby chicks for her to raise, her enthusiasm ran low.

"Oh darling, thank you," she cooed sarcastically. "My coop runneth over."

MARGARET SHAUERS

NEW FORM OF PUNISHMENT

A television rating service discovered the inmates of a prison watched only daytime programs. One of the investigators asked the prisoners why they never watched any of the evening shows. "That's simple," explained one. "The lights go out at 8:30."

"But why do you watch it during the daytime?"

The prisoner shrugged. "I guess we thought it was part of the punishment," he replied.

LANE OLINGHOUSE

NUMBERS GAME

A man who hated to be asked: "Who's calling?" when he placed a telephone call, also despised having his calls answered with a phone number. But everything finally fell into place one morning.

"555-6713," answered the secretary who was guarding her day's supply of good morning greetings.

"May I speak to Mr. Brown?" asked the man, slightly annoyed.

"May I tell him who's calling?" asked the secretary.

"545-1702," was the remarkably controlled reply.

DAN BENNETT

DIVERSE DANCES

There's a type of dance to suit every taste
The choice presents quite an array;
Some sound alike, but are miles apart—
Like Bali, Belly and Ballet.

GEORGE O. LUDCKE

BETTER WAY TO DO IT

To err is human. But to really mess
things up you need automation.

TROY D. DICKSON

TRUE TO THE END

There once was a man named Tom Brown,
The most ornery critter in town,
When he died they all laughed,
You'd have thought they were daft,
For, you guessed it, he still wore a frown!

MARION AHLBORN

EVER NOTICE?

Nothing makes you feel so much like an
amateur as your take-home pay.

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

BOOK STORE SURPRISE

The author who barely is able
To give sickly smiles, shrug or scoff,
Is the one whose books are on a table
Marked half off.

COLLEEN STANLEY BARE

TRANSFORMATION

One of life's greatest mysteries is how
that idiot who married your daughter can
be the father of the smartest grandchildren
in the world.

DENNIS BURTON

ILL WINDS

Nobody's gonna believe this,
But it's true (I give my oath):
When I sit in between two smokers,
I'm always downwind from both.

BOB MCKENTY



"Well, if you can't get me off, try to
get me into that country club prison
where I can practice my golf swing
down the fairway."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

THE FIRECRACKER



SEAGRAM DISTILLERS CO., N.Y.C. 80 PROOF

How to ignite a party.

Presenting the Firecracker—a refreshing new drink that's just in time for America's birthday party. It's a great way to celebrate the 4th. Or the 5th. Or anything else you have in mind.

To make a Firecracker, pour an ounce and a half of America's favorite whiskey, Seagram's 7 Crown, over ice in a tall glass. Fill with Ocean Spray Cranberry Juice Cocktail. If you want, add sugar to taste.

But why make just one? With a pitcherful of Firecrackers, you could ignite a whole party!

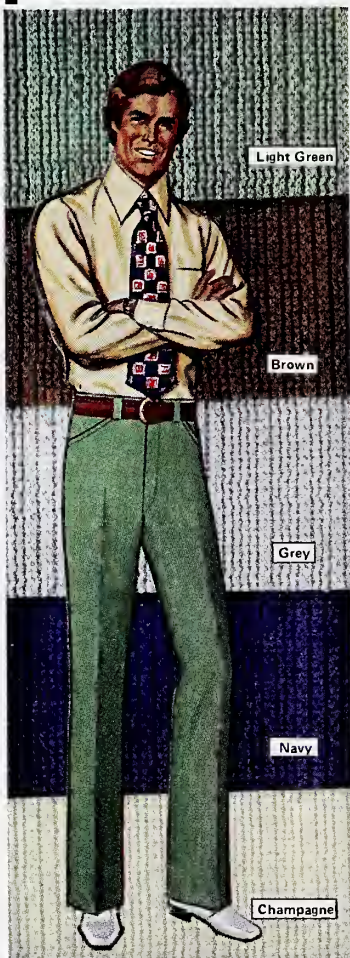
Say Seagram's and Be Sure.

DON'T GET CAUGHT in \$40 Slacks!

We are constantly amazed at the price of ordinary men's slacks as sold in Department Stores and Executive Shops around the country. That's why we say our remarkable Haband 100% polyester Knit Slacks are an uncanny buy. You don't have to pay outrageous prices. Instead, we will send you TWO PAIRS of handsomely tailored made-in-U.S.A. Executive Slacks:

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Many people ask, "At these prices, how can the slacks be any good?" Suffice it to say, we have been in business over 50 years selling to busy executives all over America. Last year we shipped over one-million pairs! You get better fit. Fuller feel in seat, knees, crotch & thighs. A taller, trim straight look that never sags, bags or droops. No tension or tight spots. No wrinkle worries. No Dry Cleaning. No Ironing. You know Business Slacks are Haband's Business. Now even for us, here's an exceptional value. It's a good chance to get acquainted.



Why do so many important men send to Haband for their slacks?

Because we give them extra good looks — new styles, new colors, and NO FOOLING AROUND! We carry all sizes in stock, ready to ship. Your order gets our conscientious personal service. We deliver postpaid on approval, direct to your door. At 2 pairs for 19.95, you will never get a better deal!

HABAND

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For easy, at home service you may use this coupon to order direct:

Haband's new 100% polyester non-snap

EXECUTIVE

NO IRON **KNIT
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2 pairs for only **19⁹⁵**

Now featuring **CHAMPAGNE**
The new "SPECIAL OCCASION"
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YES — They are better made, strictly executive slacks, but in these nice colors even the most hard-nosed executives don't always have to stick to business. You'll want to wear them on vacation, on weekends, or visiting friends too.

NEW KNITS KEEP IMMACULATE!

Haband's new 100% Polyester Knits don't spot or stain like other slacks. Don't hardly wrinkle at all, and they are 100% automatic machine Wash & Wear. Here are some of the fine tailoring details that keep you looking your absolute best:

- 100% Polyester NON SNAG KNIT
- New Unbreakable "Talon" Nylon Zipper.
- Ban-Rol NoRoll
- Handsome Slash Pockets
- Two Deep Back Pockets.
- Inner Waistband
- Hook Top Closure.
- Full 9-inch bottoms, Heavy No Hole Pockets.
- Wide Belt Loops for Today's Wider Belts.

GET ALL THIS & MORE @ 2 pairs for \$19.95

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KNIT SLACKS 2 pairs for only **19⁹⁵**

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265 North 9th Street
Paterson, NJ 07530

OK, Haband: I'll try pairs of these new Knit Slacks. My size & color choices are at right and my remittance in full of \$ is enclosed.

GUARANTEE:

If I do not wish to wear them when I see them, I may return the slacks to Haband for full refund of my remittance.

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Waists 29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54.
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